The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXXIII. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1900. NO. 12

ATTENDANCE WAS LARGE

REPORT OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Delegates Present from Many Districts in the County.—Thee Sessions Held Daily. —The Order Increasing.

The County Sabbath School Assocaition held its annual meeting in the United Evangelical church of this place, on Tuesday. Most all the Sunday schools in the county were represented.

The attendance was large, especially in the evening, when it was held in the Lutheran church on account of its greater seating capacity. The music at this session was excellent and came with power from the audience and choir, the latter being made up of members of all the town choirs. The address of state secretary, Dr. Roads, at this session, was lengthy yet interesting throughout.

The convention, we believe, has been productive of good to the great and all-important Sabbath school cause in our county.

All the churches of the town participated in the work of the convention, and the Scripture Exercises, during the afternoon session, by classes from the different schools of the town, was an interesting part of the program.

Altogether the convention was a success and an edifying affair. The cause was benefitted. The large attendance went to their respective homes, glad that they were here.

The institution founded by Robert Raikes, of Gloucester, England, in the latter part of the 17th century, the ragged schools of London, has borne mighty, blessed fruit, and the cause is a never dying one.

The election of officers for the ensuing year is as follows:

President: Rev. A. Z. Myers, Phillipsburg.

Vice President. Rev. J. M. Rearick, Centre Hall.

Treasurer: Abr. Luckenbach, Bellf.

Executive Committee: Rev. Rhoads, Rev. Aikens, C. M. Bower.

Delegates to the State Convention: Rev. Hepler, Boalsburg; Prof. Gramley, Bellefonte; Rev. W. W. Rhoads, Centre Hall; Mrs. C. T. Aikens, Pinegrove; Miss Elsie Geiss, Centre Hall; Rev. Kershner, Centre Hall; Rev. Rearick, Centre Hall; Miss Emilie Alexander, Centre Hall; W. E Grove, Lemont; W. A. Murray, Boalsburg; Mrs. Henry Kreamer, Centre Hall; Miss Winifred Wolf, Rebersburg.

Rev. A. A. Black, Boalsburg, corresponding secretary.

Committe of Enrollment: Rev. Rearick, G. W. Hosterman, Walter Kerlin.

Number of delegates present 46.

The convention convened with Rev. A. Z. Meyers, President of the county organization presiding. Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. W. W. Rhoads. Rev. J. M. Rearick then delivered the address of welcome, extending the courtesies of the community to the organization and the delegates. Rev. Charles Roads, General State Secretary responded. The music for the occasion had been specially prepared and a choir was made up from the various Sunday schools in the town.

The program published was not strictly adhered to owing to the inability of several who were unable to be present. With few changes however, the original outline was closely followed.

"Conference—Home Deportment Starting," was discussed in a learned manner by State Secretary Roads. "Building up the Sabbath School" was the theme discussed by Rev. D. E. Hepler, of Lemont. State Secretary Roads followed by an address on the "Normal Class and Progress. Rev. A. A. Black, of Boalsburg, delivered an interesting address on "The Proper Use of the Proper Helps." "The Adult Bible Class," was handled by W. A. Murray, of Boalsburg.

A pleasing part of the program was the Scriptural exercise arranged by children from the several Sunday schools of Centre Hall, by that ardent worker for the cause, Rev. R. Crittenden, of Bellefonte. State Secretary Roads followed in an address adapted to the children.

Rev Roads handled his subject skillfully and touched upon many important points. Various questions touching upon this were propounded by delegates and a general discussion followed.

President Meyers presented his annual report. He stated that the organization was progressing in the county and had met with general public approval. Four district organizations had been formed and a number of local conventions had been held at Pine Grove Mills, Boalsburg, Tusseyville, and Lemont. Through the organization he had come in closer touch with Sunday school superintendents all over the county, and he had hopes for even greater future developments of the association.

The President then appointed the following committees:

Nominations.—Rev. Leisher, John Potter, Matthew Grove, Mrs. C. T. Aikens, W. A. Murray.

Place of holding the next Annual Convention.—Rev. C. T. Aikens, Dr. D. M. Wolf, Rev. Crittenden.

Committee on Resolutions.—Rev. Hepler, Rev. Black, Rev. Kerschner.

At the afternoon session there was a very large attendance. The session was opened by devotional exercises conducted by Rev. G. W. Kerschner.

A number of short addresses were delivered on practical topics consistent with Sunday school work, which were interesting and instructive to the attending delegates.

Owing to the large audience it was deemed advisable that the closing session be held in the Lutheran church, which afforded a larger seating capacity. This edifice was comfortably filled at the evening session.

Evening session opened by devotional exercises conducted by Rev. Aikens, followed by the report of Rev. Meyer. The report of the committee on resolutions was read by Rev. Kerschner, and approved by the convention. An interesting talk was given by Rev. Meyers, on Primary Bible School," after which a most instructive and entertaining lecture was given by Dr. Chas. Roads, on "The Parents Place in the S. S. and also "Teach the Little Ones to Pray," after which the convention closed, all feeling highly delighted with the success of the convention.

The following resolutions were adopted: Resolved,

1, That as pastors, teachers, officers and members of Christian churches, we renew our interest in S. S. work and increase our diligence in building up the Sabbath Schools in this county.

2, That a personal canvass be made of each town and community, gathering all possiule into the regular Sabbath Schools, and organizing the rest into the Home Department.

3, That we organize and support distinct organizations in the townships of the county, wherever practicable.

4, That we work for the interest and increasing efficiency of the County Association.

5, That we aim to put a Bible into the hands of each Sabbath School student and teach him how to use it.

6, That we indorse and seek to promote the graded system of Bible study according to the admirable plan outlined by Dr. Roads, General Secretary of the Pennsylvania Sabbath School Association.

7, That we endeavor to establish a Normal Training Class in each town or district.

8, That our ideal Sabbath School shall be the whole church of God studying the Bible in the Sabbath School.

9, That we tender our sincere thanks to the kind people of Centre Hall for their cordial welcome and generous hospitality.

D. E. HEPLER,
A. A. BLACK,
GEO. W. KERSHNER.

Foster's Weather Forecast.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from March 18 to 22 and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 23, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 24, great central valleys 25 to 27, eastern states 28.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 23, great central valleys 25, eastern states 27. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 26, great central valleys 28, eastern states 30.

Temperature of the week ending 8. a. m. April 2 will average below normal in the great central valleys, below in eastern states, and above on Pacific slope. Rainfall for same period will be above normal east of the Rockies and below west.

About date of this bulletin a high temperature wave will cover the great central valleys and immediately behind it will come a cold wave inclining toward the blizzard kind. This storm wave with warm wave in front will reach Atlantic coast not far from March 19.

First storm wave of April will reach Pacific coast about March 29, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 30, great central valleys 31 to April 2, eastern states 3.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about March 29, great central valleys 31, eastern states April 2. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about April 1, great central valleys 3, eastern states 5.

About April 3 severe storms may be expected in the great central valleys and parallel 40. While these storms will be of the thunder storm or tornado class they will probably not be very destructive; the cause does not seem to indicate any very great force.

For fine job work, try the Reporter.

HUMMEL CONFESSES.

Admits That He Killed His Wife and Her Three Children.

William Hummel, the convicted murderer, under sentence of death in the Lycoming county jail in Williamsport, has made a full confession, admitting the killing of his wife and her three children and explaining in detail how he caused their deaths. In his statement Hummel says that on November 16, the day preceding the murder, Mrs. Hummel went to her former home, and when she returned stated that three Deckertown men had told her that she was not legally married, as the ceremony had been performed by a magistrate. She told Hummel she would have him arrested, take all his property and skip out.

They went to bed about nine o'clock, but the quarrel was kept up until three o'clock in the morning, at which time Hummel says he got up, went down stairs, picked up an axe and then returning to the bedroom, struck his wife on the head with the axe, killing her. He then seized the weapon again and brought it down on the head of the baby, which he says was lying alongside of its mother. After killing the baby he walked to the bed where the two other children slept and first killed the little boy and then the girl, striking each a crushing blow over the head with the axe.

After covering the bodies of his victims with quilts, Hummel says he went down stairs, got his breakfast and ate it and then went on with his regular business as though nothing had happened. After dinner he went to the barn and procured four sacks. He first intended to bury the bodies around the foundation of the house, but says that when he went to dig there he found the ground so full of rocks that he gave it up. He then put the bodies in the sacks, and after waiting until it was dark he carried them down stairs and loaded them into his wagon.

When he started away from the house with his ghastly load Hummel says he did not know exactly where he was going to take them, but after driving a short distance he thought of the strawstack and decided to put them there. Driving to the stack he took three of the bodies from the wagon, placed them in the stack and drew the straw down over them.

He says he forgot about the baby, and only discovered that its body remained in the wagon when he was near home. He left it in the wagon until he had unhitched and then carried it to the horse stall and threw some cornstalks over it. The next morning he buried the baby near the spot where the body had lain during the night.

After doing this Hummel says he took the sheets, mattresses, pillows and cases, threw coal oil over them and burned them. That day he says again went to the straw stack to see if the bodies were properly covered, and that night he went there again, removed the sacks from the bodies and threw them into a field where they were afterward found.

While Hummel repeated this story of his terrible crime he sat on the cot in his cell puffing away at a cigar and displayed not the least emotion.

Goeble's Murderer Known.—The Plot is Told.

From Lexington comes the information that Goebel's attorney's claim that Sergeant Golden, the leading Republican of Barboursville and a member of the State Guards, has turned state's evidence and told the workings of the plot resulting in Goebel's murder. It is said that he confessed two weeks ago and since has been working up the evidence against Secretary of State Powers and others recently arrested.

Golden gives the names of the men who brought 1,200 mountaineers to Frankfort and furnished them arms and ammunition. He described alleged conferences of leading Republicans in which the killing of Goebel was discussed. A plan to start a row during the joint session of the legislature and killing Goebel during the fight was abandoned, Golden says, because too many lives were involved.

Accordingly men were found who were willing to kill Goebel and did it with a rifle pistol using smokeless powder. This fellow is said to be known and is being shadowed in a little town 50 miles from there.

Will be Furnished With Badge.

Census enumerators will be furnished with badges by the government which are to be worn in a conspicuous place so as to be plainly seen and which will be their credentials for gathering statistics. These badges will be made of pure German silver one and one-fourth inches wide by one and five-eighths inches long, shield shaped, surmounted with an eagle and bearing the words "United States Census, 1900." An order has already been placed for 16,000 by the directors of the census.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

REPUBLICANS SPLIT OVER THE PORTO RICA TARIFF.

Conferences Daily Held to Unite the Party, and Disaster Faces the President—The Party Must go on Record.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The nightmare labeled "Porto Rico Tariff" still hovers over the pillows of prominent Republicans and destroys their rest. Conferences are held every day with Mr. McKinley by Senators who favor the tariff and by Senators who favor free trade, and the odd thing is that both classes of Senators talk as though they believe Mr. McKinley to be on their side. All sorts of propositions are being advanced by Republican Senators to avoid anything like an open rupture in their party on this question, one of them being to continue the debate until the close of the session without allowing the bill to come to a vote, and another to load it up with all sorts of amendments and then defeat it by an overwhelming vote. The dodge in either of these expedients would be so palpable, that it is hardly conceivable that the Republican leaders will be foolish enough to allow either to be adopted. The Republican party is in control of all branches of the government and for it to fail to place itself on record by positive legislation on this question, would be an acknowledgment of weakness that would be absolutely certain to drive the party from power. That is why they will have to patch up some sort of legislation.

It was by a strict party vote, excepting Senator Lindsay, of Ky., who voted with the Republicans, that the Senate tabled Senator Allen's amendment to the Porto Rico bill, declaring that by force of the Paris Treaty of Peace the Constitution of the U. S. was extended over Porto Rico and its inhabitants, and the previous talk of some of the Republican Senators made their votes somewhat surprising, as a vote to table the amendment was equivalent to a vote in favor of the contention that Congress can legislate for our new possessions, regardless of the Constitution. By a coincidence the vote was taken just after Senator Chilton had made a speech, in which he said: "Our constitution goes to Porto Rico. It goes everywhere that the American power goes, and it is a shame to our pretensions that the first act of an American Congress in dealing with our new acquisitions from Spain should be an effort to deny to that people the highest right of free men—the protection of a written Constitution. It seems like a travesty to hold that Congress, which is the creature of the Constitution, can legislate for anybody or anything in disregard of the terms of that Constitution."

The Senate amended the House bill, placing at Mr. McKinley's disposal all money collected on Porto Rican products, under the Dingley tariff and all to be collected thereunder, to be spent at his discretion for the benefit of the Porto Ricans, by limiting the money to the amount collected before the beginning of this year—slightly more than $2,000,000—and providing that it should only be used for public education, public works or for other governmental purposes on the island, and then passed it without a division.

The alleged offer of the good offices of this government to facilitate negotiations for peace between Great Britain and the Dutch Republics in South Africa, was confirmatory rather than otherwise of the belief that an understanding exists between the McKinley administration and the present British government. It enabled Mr. McKinley to make an attempt to soothe the numerous Republican sympathizers with the two struggling Republics, by pretending to do something, and at the same time gave Lord Salisbury just what he wanted—an excuse to serve notice on the powers of Europe, through his answer to the alleged offer of our good offices that no mediation would be tolerated by Great Britain, and that the conquest of the two Republics would be pushed to a conclusion as originally planned. If that was not the result of an understanding between the British Government and the McKinley administration, it was one of the oddest coincidences that ever occurred. Senator Mason today called up his Boer resolution in the Senate, and something may be said on this phase of the question. The Republicans have compelled the resolution to be debated in secret session, but the talk in secret session has a habit of getting out.

Foreign policies are not the only things this administration is copying from European nations. Secretary Long has created a Board to be known as the Naval Policy Board, corresponding to general staff of European navies, which will control our navy both in peace and war. Admiral Dewey is head of the new Board. Inasmuch as our Navy has got along for more than a century, during which it has won some of the greatest victories ever fought on water, the reason for such a radical departure is not apparent. Less red tape, not more, would seem to be what is needed. As long as Dewey is at the head of the new Board, no fear need be felt about what it may do, but with a political favorite at its head, it might do much mischief. Deeming the present session an inopportune time to secure ratification of the several reciprocity treaties with colonies of Great Britain, the administration has had the time within which they may be ratified extended one year.

WASHINGTON.

Four-day Personally-Conducted Tour via Pennsylvania R. R.

The almost unparalled success of the tour last year has induced the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to offer the residents of Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Sunbury, Harrisburg, and neighboring cities in Central Pennsylvania another opportunity to avail themselves of the peculiar advantages of a personally-conducted tour to Washington, and has therefore arranged for a four-day tour to the National Capital on Monday, April 2.

Train will leave Renovo at 6.40 a. m., Williamsport 8.30 a. m., Scranton 7.48 a. m., Wilkesbarre 845 a. m., Sunbury 10.50 a. m., Mt. Carmel 7.30 a. m., Altoona 7.15 a. m., Lancaster 10.48 a. m., Harrisburg 12.35 p. m., stopping at the principal intermediate stations and at York. Returning, special train will leave Washington at 3.30 p. m., Thursday, April 5. Passengers from points west of Williamsport, and from Dewart, Selinsgrove, Lykens, Dillsburg, Lebanon, Lancaster, Columbia, Wrightsville, and points on the Shamokin Division will use regular trains from Washington returning. All tickets will be good to return also on regular trains until Saturday, April 7, inclusive.

Round-trip rate, covering transportation, hotel accommodations from supper on date of tour until after luncheon, April 5, $12.90 from Williamsport, $13.60 from Wilkesbarre, $11.70 from Sunbury, $14.00 from Altoona, $10.10 from Harrisburg, and proportionate rates from other stations, including stations on the Cumberland Valley Railroad north of Chambersburg. Guides to Washington will be distributed free on the train.

For itineraries, rates, tickets, and full information apply to ticket agents; E. S. Harrar, Division Ticket Agent, Williamsport, Pa.; Tourist Agent, Williamsport, Pa.; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. mar15-2t

Readable Clippings.

A loaf of bread 600 years old is something of an antiquity. Such a loaf is to be found at Ambaston, in England. It was included in a grant of land from the crown in the reign of King John, and has remained in the Soar family ever since.

Cornstalks continue to increase in value. They yield cellulose, worth $400 a ton, for stopping holes in battleships, for fine cardboard and paper, the best foundation for dynamite, a patent cattle food and a superior glue. But it is said that 250,000,000 tons of cornstalks still go to waste every year in England.

In Cumberland county recently dogs got among sheep of Joseph Erb, killing five and wounding several. The county paid Mr. Erb $40. Suit was brought against Joseph Ruenning, the owner of the dog, to recover the $40, as he would not kill the dog or pay for the sheep. The case was decided in favor of the county.

Stricken With Paralysis.

Mrs. Maude Williams, of Lemont, while in Altoona one day last week, and running to catch a train, was stricken with paralysis and fell unconscious in the street. She will pfobably recover.

It is very hard to stand idly by and see our dear ones suffer while awaiting the arrival of the doctor. An Albany (N. Y.) dairyman called at a drug store there for a doctor to come and see his child, then very sick with croup. Not finding the doctor in, he left word for him to come at once on his return. He also bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which he hoped would give some relief until the doctor should arrive. In a few hours he returned, saying the doctor need not come, as the child was much better. The druggist, Mr. Otto Scholz, says the family has since recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to their neighbors and friends until he has a constant demand for it from that part of the country. For sale by J. H. Ross Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

The New Deliverer.

Spring is clad in garments sweet,
All her arm is bear,
Golden shoes are on her feet;
Fireflies in her hair.
Comes she lightly walking by,
With cheeks of white and pink.
Half a sigh and half a smile—
Is on her lip I think.

Half a sigh and half a smile—
A tear for April rain
That in a joyful after while
Will daisy o'er the plain.
A laugh for summer song and sun
For bud-hung May and June.
Sigh and tear are just begun;
Laughter follows soon!

Spring? Breathe your breath on her,
Now that snows are sped!
Her heart than all is tenderer,
Her little lips are red!
Winter chilled her love with frost
While I was lying warm.
Go and fetch my dear that's lost
Cuddled in your arm!

—Post Wheeler.

Remarkably fine to-day.

Chickens are not idle laying eggs.

Sleighing fair, Thursday to Monday.

Got quite cold, with high winds last Tuesday night.

Live stock brings high prices at the public sales.

Last Saturday night was coldest this winter—5 below 0.

Sunday night changed from cold to mild and light rain.

Jonathan Abbott, of Blanchard, was granted a pension, $6.

John Callahan, of Philipsburg, was granted a pension, $10.

Sunday school convention and Gentzel horse sale made town lively Tuesday.

Amos Parker, a veteran of the civil war, living near here, was granted a pension, $12.

Mrs. Wm. Horner will leave town and again occupy her home 2 miles west of here.

Of 500 persons who attend the public sales, only from 30 to 60 are buyers, the balance are onlookers.

Jacob Lee, one of our best citizens, had an attack of pneumonia, but has been getting around again.

We are pleased to learn that Joseph Gilliland is improving from the amputation of his hand by a planer.

Last Thursday's snow was a seven inch spring snorter, over half as much as all previous snows of the winter.

Never lack in doing solid work to benefit your town and vicinity—such as will speak louder than mere talk.

The Reformed Churches of Hublersburg and Salona have extended a call to Rev. Harvey Crow, of Mercer county, Pa.

Merchant Meyer, successor to Wolf & Crawford, will move into the Flory house, down town, opposite the Dan Keller property.

Judge Metzger censured the Williamspoat constables soundly in court for winking at lawlessness of which they have full knowledge.

Talmage once remarked: Some people are blind with good eyes open as to some sins around them—at least they pretend so. True, very.

From Geo. Kister, the peach grower of Aaronsburg, we learn that the peach buds in his orchards were not killed by last Saturday night's freeze.

A Brush valley farmer in our office last Tuesday, learning that Hummel had confessed, made the remark, "Now haerd der Hummel's bolt brumme."

Last Thursday's snow was good for the grain in the fields—that is, for what is left of it. Some farmers tell us that there are fields in which the wheat is all killed.

The Disciple church at Howard, was partly destroyed by fire Sunday afternoon, and but for the prompt efforts of the firemen would have been wholly destroyed. The roof burned off and the interior of the church is badly damaged. The fire originated from a defective flue. The loss is estimated at $600, fully insured.

Pure food agent McGregor a few days ago lodged information against ten of the merchants of Johnstown and vicinity on charges of having violated the pure food laws by selling adulterated vinegar. If these officials were also empowered to make information against all impure gossippers, talebearers and strife breeders in every community, what an immense good would be accomplished!

The plant of the Bellefonte Lime Company, at Salona, is again in operation after an idleness of a week or more, occasioned by a strike of the forty or more workmen. The strike was not so much one for wages as of a grievance of the men over what they considered too much docking. Only eight of the old hands returned to work, while the company supplied the places of the remainder with new men.

NEWS FOR THE FAIR SEX.

NEWS OF INTEREST ON NUMEROUS FEMININE TOPICS.

Avoid a Choppy Walk---The Style in Footwear---Mrs. McKinley's Chief Recreation ---The Bride and Groom---Some Women's Sensible Fads---Etc., Etc.

Avoid a Choppy Walk.

In walking endeavor to take a long, graceful, gliding step rather than the short, choppy motion which one so often sees.

Walking on the toes gives a mincing, dancing school master gait. Let the weight fall on the balls of the feet, turn the toes out a trifle and transfer the weight of the body from one foot to the other as each step is taken.

Avoid balancing the body by throwing the hips alternately out and in. This produces a walk that is neither graceful nor refined, and no woman should care to imitate it.

The Style in Footwear.

High-heeled shoes and slippers are the vogue, and the low, broad-toed boot is only used for walking. The medium round toe is considered the most elegant and all heels are at least a half to a quarter inch higher than they were last season. Comfortable the broad effects certainly are, but never pretty; and a woman with her feet daintily clad is certainly a refreshing sight. The most fastidious women have house slippers built to match their house gowns, embroidered and embellished with jeweled buckles. Patent leather slippers with high tongue pieces, with large old silver or rhine-stone buckles, are very smart. Fancy stockings are almost universally worn with slippers. Black stockings are inserted with lace on the insteps or embroidered with pin dots in white or colors. Striped stockings are also much in vogue, and now and then a pair is seen plaided off with fine lines.

Mrs. McKinley's Chief Recreation.

Mrs. McKinley drives every morning from ten to eleven o'clock. Almost invariably some friend accompanies her. Invitations for these little morning tours are a valued attention in Washington, although as a rule the wives of the Cabinet officers are those most favored. Mrs. McKinley usually drives in a closed carriage, with a footman and driver on the box. Frequently she does her shopping during the outing, the goods being brought to the carriage for inspection. The President's hour for driving is from half-past four to half past five in the afternoon. Mrs. McKinley often accompanies him when the weather is pleasant. Otherwise some senator, congressman or special friend is likely to be invited to join the Chief Executive for a spin around the city. Unless there should be some very excellent reason for making an exception, the President himself handles the reins.—Woman's Home Companion.

The Bride and Groom.

"The wedding ring completes the circle, typical as is the ring itself of the perpetuity of the compact," writes Mrs. Burton Kingsland, in the Ladies' Home Journal. "Inside the ring—always a plain gold one—are engraved the initials of bride and bridegroom, and the date of the marriage. It is placed on the third finger of the left hand because of the fanciful conceit that from that finger a nerve goes straight to the heart.

"Some say that the word 'obey' in the marriage service is an anachronism and holds only those who choose to be bound, but American women do not often feel their chains. In some provinces of Russia the bride's father gives her a little cut with a whip, which instrument of correction he then presents to the groom for future emergencies.

"The kiss, formerly given by the young husband to his bride after the words, 'I pronounce you man and wife' —for which so many rehearsals were necessary—has gone out of fashion.

"It is a time-honored observance of wedding etiquette that the bride shall not be seen by the bridegroom on the fateful day until she appears coming up the aisle to meet him. Hence the custom of the bridegroom's waiting at the altar. The bridal procession is for him—not a pageant for the guests."

Some Women's Sensible Fads.

Spoon crazes and monogram fan epidemics have been succeeded by a rational and useful mania, and that is that each one has her own special hobby, the more useful and practical the better. One person has chosen plates for her specialty, and plates of all sizes and shapes will soon adorn her rooms. Each place on her travels will be remembered by a plate, while all her friends and relatives have been notified that plates will be most acceptable for birthday gifts. Another lady has the unique idea of collecting a set of anniversay cups and saucers. Whenever her wedding day rolls around she adds a cup and saucer. One fair maiden a bride-to-be, is making a collection of fine towels, and they are beauties, all embroidered with the colors of the rooms they are to be used in—a dozen in red, a dozen in blue, and so on.

Cut glass makes a charming collection, and it is surprising how quickly the pieces accumulate. A lady whose home is exquisitely dainty confessed she saved her dimes most religiously and then waited for a bargain in what she was wanting. A collection of dainty "mouchoirs" is the pride of every girl's heart, and "handkerchief" parties are quite the thing. Each girl brings her work; it is such a fine opportunity to show off one's dainty thimble and gorgeous chatelaine with its scissors and other work box attachments. Sewing is rapidly coming to the front as a fine art, and taking its long vacant place in the accomplishments of the nineteenth century maidens.

An apron craze is also evident, from the sheer gauzy affairs to big practical colored aprons for kitchen use. A collection of aprons is a most acceptable gift to a young housekeeper.

A very intellectual girl regards books as her fad. Each one is duly inscribed and she points proudly to a case filled with them, each one a souvenir of some city, time or memorable occasion. Still another collection is being made of Chinese and Japanese articles of all descriptions. This is a most interesting study and the case is filled with everything from a fine antique vase to a hideous Chinese idol.

Photographs make a charming fad, and a collection shown of Chicago views is a wonderful revelation of how much natural beauty there is here if one only looks for it.

Baby's Outfit Complete.

"The baby basket should be in readiness before the little one's arrival," says Mrs. Phipp C. Kilborn in regard to "baby's outfit," "and should contain the following articles: A soft sponge for washing the body, and another small one to be used for the eyes and nothing else; a small roll of soft linen cloth and some old napkins to dry the baby, a waterproof bathing apron, castile soap in a little box, carbolized vaseline, falcum powder and a puff, the little brush and fine comb, safety pins of all sizes, scissors, absorbent cotton and a complete suit of clothes.

"Other things which are necessary are lap pads, three or four, made perhaps of heavy Turkish toweling, or tufted pads of cotton and cheesecloth. There should be three or four little shawls, about a yard square, of flannel or double faced elderdown to wrap the baby in at bathing times or when the room is a little cooler than usual.

"For the first few months the baby will probably wear flannel bands, which are simply an unhemmed strip of flannel five by twenty inches long. These may be replaced a little later with the knitted bands with shoulder straps. Six or eight of the first mentioned bands would be sufficient.

"The little shirts may be of cotton and wool, costing about forty cents, or all wool, a trifle more expensive; silk and wool, costing about $1, or they may be of silk, in which case they will cost $1.50 or more. Three shirts is the smallest number one could get along with.

"Three or four pinning blankets, or barrow coats, are necessary. These are best made to hang from the shoulder, with three small buttons and loops to close the opening in front. Or they may be made with no opening in front and fasten only on the shoulders. The hems are feather stitched, and the neck and arm sizes are scalloped.

"There should be six or eight plain little slips, made of soft nainsook, dimity, lawn or similar materials. These are about thirty inches long. A narrow lace edge at neck and wrist is a dainty trimming, and a ribbon run through beading will make the neck and wrist bands fit. When the baby is a few months old and is able to be dressed a little less simply, there should be two or three embroidered flannel petticoats, made with waists, and the same number of muslin skirts."—New York Tribune.

Fashion Notes.

Pale shades of gray and beige color are the tints in dress gloves and are quite as much worn as white.

Meteore crepe de chines, spotted with chenille, like flowers in white, are one of the novelties of the season.

The newest girdles have a deep, graduated fringe of silk, steel beads or jet falling from the lower edge.

Parisan designers and ateliers are making attempts to revive Empire styles on both day and evening gowns.

Wide bands of white satin covered with very tiny gold beads trim an imported dinner gown of tan "satin cloth."

Imitation diamond buckles are a very conspicuous feature of dress trimmings, and other pretty buckles are of enameled flowers.

Russian lace in heavy quality and fine Venetian laces are very much employed for trimming handsome cloth gowns in the pastel colors.

It is not only because pink coral is fashionable that it is attractive in rings. Fine pieces have a beautiful color, and with diamonds on either side of them make charming rings.

White and tinted chiffon in the form of various kinds of flowers, some with jewelled centres, will be used on dress hats and bonnets next season.

A fashionable and becoming garniture is black velvet ribbon run through the meshes of lace waists or boleros, with tiny buckles of French brilliants of fine cut steel fastened where the strands of velvet appear.

Charming half-mourning hats are built entirely of mouseline de soie, plaited, tucked or shirred. By half-mourning is meant simple black costumes, without crape. Black and white is not, as is supposed by many, strictly speaking, half-mourning.

A pretty gown has a number of narrow box plaits close together around the upper part of the skirt and running down four or five inches from the waist, only a narrow space in front being plain. The box plaits which form the backs of so many skirts are double, triple, and quadruple.

Among the new trimmings is a silk netting about four inches wide, which has one scalloped edge finished with a narrow silk fringe, and midway between this and the upper edge is another row of the same fringe following the same outline. This comes in colors as well as black.

Dainty berthas, vandyke collarettes, Marie Antoinette fichus bordered with one, two or three accordian-plaited frills of India mull, net or chiffon; little vandyke pelerines with long scarf ends diminishing to mere points are to be added to the simple afternoon gowns for the summer.

HUNTING PATAGONIAN OSTRICH.

How the Birds Are Dextrously Captured by Well Trained Indians.

The only town in the Straits of Magellan is Punta Arenas, a free port which was formerly a penal colony of Chile, and is now a very important market and supply point for the miners of Terra del Fuego, the ranchmen of Patagonia, and for passing steamers. It has a population of about 12,000 people, representing all the tribes and races of mankind, and it is not safe to ask a man where he came from or what his name was before his arrival. The country back of Punta Arenas is pretty well taken up with sheep ranches, and a large amount of wool is shipped to Europe from that place. Although the climate is severe, the sheep seem to thrive, and although uncultivated, the wool is of excellent quality. A large trade is done in furs and skins, and the prettiest things to be bought at Punta Arenas are ostrich robes made of the breasts of young birds. Seals are plenty along the rocks of the coast, but their fur is not so good as that of the northern Zones. In Patagonia ostriches are not bred as at the Cape of Good Hope, but run wild and are being gradually exterminated. The Indians chase them on horseback and catch them with a bolas—two heavy balls upon the end of a rope woven of leather strings. Grasping one ball in the hand they gallop after the ostrich, and whirling the other ball around their head like a coil of lasso, they let go when near enough to the bird, and the two balls, still revolving in the air, if skillfully directed, will wind around the legs of the ostrich and send him turning somersaults upon the sand. The Indians leap from their saddles, and if they are out of meat cut the throat of the bird and carry the carcass to camp; but if they have no need of food, they pull the long plumes from his tail and wings and let him go again to gather fresh plumage for the next season.

The bolas is handled very dextrously, and well-trained Indians are able to bring down an ostrich at a range of 200 or 300 yards. But it is not often necessary to fire at that distance. Horses accustomed to the chase can overtake a bird on an unobstructed plain, but the birds have the advantage of being artful dodgers, and carrying so much less weight, can turn and reverse quite suddenly. The usual mode of hunting is for a dozen or so of mounted Indians to surround a herd and charge upon them suddenly. In this way several are usually brought down before they scatter, and those that get away are pursued. As they dodge from one hunter they usually run across the range of another, and the first they know are tripped by the entangling bolas. People passing through the straits often stop over a steamer at Punta Arenas to enjoy an ostrich chase. They can secure trained horses and guides at moderate prices; but one who has never thrown the bolas will be amazed to find how difficult it is to do a trick that looks so easy.

Some years ago a young English lord who went down to exterminate the ostrich family came very near being lynched for manslaughter, as the first bolas he threw took one of the half-breed guides under the ear and laid him out as cold as a wedge. His lordship made suitable provision for the family of his victim, and the deceased man's partner immediately took up with the bereaved widow without formality of a wedding ceremony; the bride and groom omitted the usual period of mourning and appeared to be much gratified at the results of his lordship's visit. Of course the neighbors were scandalized, but the marriage was useful in diverting public attention from the accident, and the reckless scion of the nobility slipped away without explaining matters to the courts.

Abyssinians Seven Feet Tall.

In a paper read before the British Association Captain Welby described a journey in King Menelek's dominions. He stated that in the Abyssinians there lay a mint of pluck, energy and intelligence which was merely waiting for development. He noticed that those tribes who relied for food solely on milk and meat were of finer physique than those favored with cereals as well, while others dependent solely on fish and herbs were, as a rule, miserable individuals. He came across one tribe who held the notion that whenever there was thunder a white man was born, and hence it was thought that he must be able to bring rain with him. The captain exhibited photos of Abyssinian giants over seven feet in height.

Dainty Thimbles of Chinese Women.

Ladies of high class in China use the daintiest thimbles imaginable, some of them being carved from enormous pearls, ornamented with bands of fine gold, on which all manner of quaint and fantastic designs are engraved.

WAR NOT MORE MURDEROUS.

An Expert Boer Officer's Opinion of Modern Artillery.

Major Albrecht, commander of the Boer artillery was asked by the Deutsche Worte whether his experience confirmed Herr von Bloch's assertion with regard to the fearful effects of modern guns. In a letter dated Kroonstad, Dec. 17, after the battle of Colenso, Albrecht says:

"What does Bloch say? A modern shell throws over a thousand pieces? What rubbish. I wish that Russia would send me some of those shells. What we have here won't even always obey us, but what the English have are bad beyond description. Out of a hundred shells not ten burst, and even these make more noise than they do damage. The day before yesterday about 25,000 English with over fifty guns stood against us 13,000 Boers. I cannot give the accurate numbers, for I am to-day already on my way back to the Modder River, from where I came on the 12th with half of my artillery. But I can well say that we did not lose more than a hundred men, among them about three dozen killed. To about 1,000 English shells about twelve men were killed, and thirty or forty wounded, for the rest was done by rifles. Our Boer artillery was by no means as successful as I had anticipated before the war. Certainly our people shoot splendidly; but there is a great difference between a gun and a rifle. The English must have suffered heavy losses, but I know that I, with my artillery, had only a slight share in it, although we fired about four hundred shells. I leave it open whetrer our artillery disabled in all a hundred men. The riflemen disabled in ten minutes ten times more than our artillery did sometimes in ten hours. Artillery in defence does not seem to be destined to play a brilliant part, and as regards the attack, its use consists chiefly in intimidating the enemy, so that the attacking body can advance under its protection. The real decision lies in close fighting. The battles of Magersfontein and Colenso were decided within ten minutes. Within five minutes Buller had lost eleven guns.

"He who is least nervous is victorious—of this I am firmly convinced. Of course, in close fighting many more soldiers are now disabled than formerly, but the massacre is therefore of shorter duration. No body of troops marches straight on, as on the drill ground, against the enemy and lets itself be simply shot down. Not even the English do this. According to my conviction, was is nowadays not more murderous than formerly."

New Crimes and Penalties.

The theft of a lamp is larceny; it may be a Roman lamp or a Greek lamp, an oil lamp or an electric lamp. Whether it constitutes grand larceny or petit larceny will in certain states of the Union depend, not upon its age or newness, but upon its market value. On the other hand, there are a great number of modern crimes which could not have been committed in ancient days because the instruments for their perpetration did not exist. They are the outcome of modern civilization and they require new legislation.

The tapping of a telegraph wire is a modern form of highway robbery. In the old days the method was to waylay the courier on the road and to rob him of his purse or of his message. The formula of the modern highwayman is not "Stand and deliver," but simply "Deliver!" And he may get a message from the lightning courier which may be worth more to him than a well-filled purse. But there is nothing to be gained by indiscriminate tapping. It is some special message or information that the thief is looking for, possibly for its effect on the stock market or on other business ventures; but the use of cipher codes renders the tapping of telegraph wires of little avail, even in time of war, unless the code as well as the message has been stolen. For the tapping of power or light lines the modern highwayman comes in out of the rain. He can do his business better indoors by attacking the electric meter, confusing its calculations, and thus getting more current than he pays for. Such, at least, seems to be the implication of recent statutes.—

Now He Advertises.

"Once, when I was publishing a paper in Seattle, I convinced a man in the most emphatic way that it paid to advertise," said an old journalist. "He was a fairly prosperous merchant, and I had tried for a lon gtime to get him to insert an advertisement in my paper.

"'Oh, it's no use!' he would say. 'I never read the advertisements in a paper, and no one else does. I believe in advertising, but in a way that will force itself upon the public. Then it pays. But in a newspaper—pshaw! Everybody who reads a newspaper dodges the advertising pages as if they were poison.'

"'Well,' said I, 'if I can convince you that people do read the advertising pages of my paper, will you advertise?'

"'Of course, I will. I advertise wherever I think it will do any good.'

"The next day I had the following line stuck in the most obscure corner of the paper, between a couple of patent medicine advertisements:

"'What is Cohen going to do about it?'

"The next day so many people annoyed him by asking what that line meant, that he begged me to explain the matter in my next issue. I promised to do so if he would let me write the explanation and stand by it. He agreed, and I wrote: 'He is going to advertise, of course.' And he did."—Collier's Weekly.

China Methods

Nowhere else are the principles of sound banking better known and understood or so universally practiced, while the word of a Chinese merchant is accepted the world around. The Chinese were the first to coin money and they have long since solved the problem of bank note issues. Business conditions are stable and values settled. Their internal commerce is highly developed and all products that can stand their slow methods of transportation are well distributed.

Yet this, the greatest country in the world, is without any of the modern means of transportation and exchange. Its immense traffic is still handled in the most primitive manner—strings of camels that reach from the city gate to the horizon carry the tons of coal for the people's fuel. Pack mules from western provinces laden with dried fruits, silks and rugs, return with salt fish and sea weeds. Heavy carts groan beneath casks of fragrant wines. Towboats are dragged along the canals and rivers by dozen of straining men.

The traveling merchant may make his trip by cart, boat or sedan chair. If the weather be mild, but if it be winter, the mule litter will carry him over the rougher country, or he may skim along the waterways on a light sled propelled by human arms and legs.—Leslie's Weekly.

Goose Gone Prophecies.

A correspondent sends us the following defense of the goose bone as a weather prophet: To show that the popularity of the goose breast-bone has some scientific foundation it should be remembered the goose lives to be 100 years old, unless it meets with some melancholy accident. Such an extended sphere of observation gives the goose an instinct for atmospheric probabilities. It becomes as familiar with indications of air currents and thermal conditions as a man with Prince Albert or Tuxedo coats, and this instinct it transmits from generation to generation; hence it anticipates climatic conditions and provides itself with nitrogenous food, which enriches the blood and colors the breast-bone.

Again, as the breast-bone of the goose is the bow of the ship that breaks the storm, its blood rushes to the part which most requires it, and this colors the breast-bone. Farmers who are in close contact with nature nearly all believe the prediction of the goose bone, and there is a legend that in General Washington's famous crossing of the Delaware, he was influenced by the views of local agriculturists as to the freezing of the river, and that those opinions were founded upon observation of the breast bone of a wild goose.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A Tip About Using Stamps.

"Wait until I have washed off the postage stamp on this envelope, spoiled in the addressing," said a man.

"It is not necessary to do that," said a lawyer. "You may take your scissors and cut out the adhesive stamp and stick it fast to your new envelope with mucilage, notwithstanding the adnering piece of the old envelope.

"It does not look nice, and may become detached in the mail, but if the stamp is a genuine, unused, adhesive stamp it is not questioned. The Government, when it sells an adhesive 2-cent stamp, undertakes for such consideration to transport and deliver to destination the letter to which it is affixed. The fact that it has a piece of an envelope to which it was formerly attached, but not used or deposited for mailing, does not relieve the Government to execute its part of the contract when the letter is deposited for mailing, the stamp being otherwise perfect."—Washington Star.

Birth Name of the Lobster.

"Did you ever see the name a lobster is born with?" asked a fish-dealer the other day. "It is marked on his body. No? Well, I'll show you one."

The dealer took a live lobster out of a heap on the marble slab.

"Its name is Joe," the dealer said, after he had inspected one of its legs. "Now, can you find it?"

The customer took the lobster gingerly by the back of the neck, where it could not reach his hand with its nippers. Turning it on its back so that the brown legs at its side flopped backward, a smooth streak half an inch long and nearly as wide was seen on the thigh. In this streak, like a mosaic, were short lines, as though some one had printed on it with indelible ink in backhand the characters J O E.

"Some lobsters are named Jim," the dealer said, "some Jack, others John; and I once clearly made out the name Julia."

Grew Up With the Indians.

Representative Curtis, of Kansas, has an elaborate pipe of peace. It is made of fine pipestone, and can accommodate several warriors about the council fire. It came to him recently as a gift from the Cherokee Indians of North Carolina, and as an expression of their affectionate regard.

Indians who come to Washington always look Mr. Curtis up soon after their arrival. His fame is wide among the red men of many tribes, and he palavers with the aged chiefs and dignified braves in the most intimate manner. When he was a boy the Kansan played among the Indian papooses, and much of his younger life was spent about the wigwams of Shawnee County.—Washington Post.

Food Taken by Greek Athletes.

The athletes of Greece in ancient times when training for physical contests, were fed on new cheese, figs and boiled grain. Their drink was warm water, and they were not allowed to eat meat.

SHIP'S CHRONOMETERS.

Some of the Tests to Which They are Subjected.

There is a popular belief that cronometers, those delicate pieces of mechanism which enable the mariner to tell to a nicety where he is upon the ocean, are made only in England. One will be told even in Maiden Lane that England is chronometer-maker to the world. This was true at one time, but now, according to shipmasters, America turns out excellent chronometers. There are, however, only three American makers as against numerous British firms. Many of the instruments in use in the United States Navy are of American make. These chronometers are purchased on trial. The delicate instrument is subjected to extremes of temperature, by means of which its variations are ascertained. No instrument leaves the maker's hands until it has been thoroughly tested, or before it is three years old. In this period there is ample opportunity for developing its peculiarities. When it is understood that an error of four seconds on the part of the chronometer will put a skipper a mile out of his course the necessity of the most careful and thorough test is apparent.

Even when an instrument has been tested to the satisfaction of the experts, and has been finally adjusted, only a skilled man can be allowed to carry it from the workshop to the ship. One firm alone has a dozen of these carriers constantly employed. They are not, of course, dealing all the time with new chronometers; there are from 400 to 500 always in stock from ships arriving in the port of New York from all parts of the world. As soon as a ship comes into port its chronometer is usually sent ashore for rating, that is to say, it is carefully observed until the ship is ready to sail, when the variation is reported to the captain, who can then make his calculations accordingly. The chronometers of the transatlantic liners are sent ashore for rating every time they come into port. The greatest care is taken of chronometers on board ship, and on all first-class ships there are usually three, one being for deck observations. The most perfect one of the lot is usually placed in a dry but well-ventilated apartment amidships, where it is firmly screwed down, and should there be fear of dampness, wrapped in a heavy woolen blanket. On the government vessels the chronometer is placed in a case lined and padded with curled hair, which keeps it from being jarred. The smallest speck o rust on the balance-spring might cause a chronometer to lose its accuracy. A first-class chronometer costs $250 and one of the same grade capable of telegraphing its own time, sells at $450.—New York Post

Her Lesson in Civility.

One afternoon recently a stylishly dressed woman boarded an Illinois Central train at Forty-seventh street. She sat down in the only vacant seat, beside a young workman who was reading a book. The man wore blue overalls and carried a dinner pail. The woman drew herself together superciliously and elevated her eyebrows. In getting her ticket she dropped her purse, and the young fellow picked it up and offered it to her politely. She took it without a word of thanks. All the way uptown she fidgeted and behaved so unpleasantly that the attention of the other passengers in the car was attracted to the little drama.

When the train stopped at Randolph street the woman in crowding past knocked the book from the workman's hands.

"I beg your pardon," she condescended.

"Not at all, ma'am," responded the young fellow, cheerfully. "It's quite in keeping with the rest of your conduct."

And everybody thought it served her right.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The Carrot.

The carrot has never attained in this country that measure of usefulness and distinction which belong to it in some other parts of the world, but is regarded rather as a plebeian vegetable, not fit to appear with those seen in good society. How it fell into its low estate it is hard to understand, for it has not always been thus. In the East, where it originated, it serves in many dishes, and long ago it was used in England as an ornament, at least in part. The leaves of the carrot are fernlike, but do not wilt as easily as ferns, and the ladies of the court of King Charles I. made them serve in the place of plumes in dressing the hair.

The carrot has great virtues as a preservative of the health, and the frequent eating of it is said to add to the beauty of the skin, bringing a soft, satiny quality to it. Cattlemen know that it is good for stock. It forms blood, so the country women tell us. Its roots mashed make an excellent poultice for inflammatory surfaces.—New York Observer.

When Nails Were Valuable.

Nails were a valuable commodity in early days in Albany, when they were forged by hand. On May 18, 1786, the Common Council passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the clerk draw an order on the Chamberlain to pay Cornelis Van Deusen, Arent Van Deusen and Jacob Van Loon each the sum of twenty shillings for their services in picking up nails after the destruction of the barracks by fire."—Albany Argus.

The Florida orange crop has succumbed to frost, thereby scoring the usual beat on the Delaware peach crop.

To My Friends in Georgia,

Many of whom have known of my long suffering from that dreadful affliction, Eczema: "I am proud to testify to the wonderful merits of Tetterine, which has cured me as sound as a gold dollar, after spending more than $400.00 for other remedies without the slightest relief. Wm. M. Tumlin, Manager Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association." 50c. box at druggists or by mail from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

World's Largest Theater.

The Degollada theater, the front of which was damaged by the recent earthquake in Guadalajara, is probably the most costly and certainly the most modern of the city's great buildings, and it is accorded the distinction of being the largest exclusively theatrical structure on the continent. Its corner stone was laid in 1856, and although at the present day it is not entirely completed, some $3,000,000 have been expended in its construction. It is four stories in height, and covers an area of 11,127 square feet. The interior plan is modeled after the great Parisian playhouse, the boxes being arranged in tiers about the three sides of the auditorium, while the fourth is entirely taken up by the stage, which has a length of 155 feet by 55 in depth.

Wireless Telegraphy in Warfare.

Apropos of the use of the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy in the war in South Africa, it is interesting to note that it has been proved the cannonading does not interfere with the transmission of messages. The apparatus has been worked successfully and messages sent while the largest guns in the British navy were being fired.

Spring Humors of the Blood

Come to a certain percentage of all the people. Probably 75 per cent. of these people are cured every year by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and we hope by this advertisement to get the other 25 per cent. to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has made more people well, effected more wonderful cures than any other medicine in the world. Its strength as a blood purifier is demonstrated by its marvelous cures of

Scrofula	Salt Rheum
Scald Head	Boils, Pimples
All kinds of Humor	Psoriasis
Blood Poisoning	Rheumatism
Catarrh	Malaria, Etc.

All of which are prevalent at this season. You need Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It will do you wonderful good.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Blood Medicine.

A Commercial Opportunity.

Instead of looking with apprehension to China as a possible competitor in the markets of the world, it should be the earnest and constant effort of our government and people to stand for the maintenance of the equality of commercial opportunity which we possess under existing treaties with that empire. We have our share to do in building the thousands of miles of railroads still wanting in China, of supplying her with all forms of machinery, with electric plants, and with all the appurtenances of productive industry and civilized progress for which China offers, and will continue to offer, for generations to come, the greatest market in the world. Never, surely, was the bogy of over-production invoked with so little reason to frighten enterprise and to repress the growth of commerce, as with reference to an industrious race of 350,000,000, of a nation just awakening from the slumber of centuries.—"Commercial Possibilities of China," by James S. Fearon, in the January Forum.

Backaches of Women

are wearying beyond description and they indicate real trouble somewhere.

Efforts to bear the dull pain are heroic, but they do not overcome it and the backaches continue until the cause is removed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetble Compound

does this more certainly than any other medicine. It has been doing it for thirty years. It is a woman's medicine for woman's ills. It has done much for the health of American women. Read the grateful letters from women constantly appearing in this paper.

Mrs. Pinkham counsels women free of charge. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: The Needle's Havoc—An Appeal For Mercy For Oppressed Womanhood—Let Her Have an Equal Chance With Man in the Struggle of Life.

[Copyright 1900.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—This discourse of Dr. Talmage is an appeal for mercy in behalf of oppressed womanhood and offers encouragement to those struggling for a livelihood; text, Ecclesiastes, iv., 1, "Behold the tears of such as were oppressed, and they had no comforter."

Very long ago the needle was busy. It was considered honorable for women to toil in olden times. Alexander the Great stood in his palace showing garments made by his own mother. The finest tapestries at Bayeux was made by the queen of William the Conqueror. Augustus, the emperor, would not wear any garments except those that were fashioned by some member of his royal family. So let the toiler everywhere be respected.

The needle has slain more than the sword. When the sewing machine was invented, some thought that invention would alleviate woman's toil and put an end to the despotism of the needle. But no. While the sewing machine has been a great blessing to well-to-do families in many cases it has added to the stab of the needle the crush of the wheel, and multitudes of women, notwithstanding the re-enforcement of the sewing machine, can only make, work hard as they will, between $2 and $3 a week.

The greatest blessing that could have happened to our first parents was being turned out of Eden after they had done wrong. Adam and Eve, in their perfect state, might have got along without work or only such slight employment as a perfect garden with no weeds in it demanded. But as soon as they had sinned the best thing for them was to be turned out where they would have to work. We know what a withering thing it is for a man to have nothing to do. Of the thousand prosperous and honorable men that you know 999 had to work vigorously at the beginning. But I am now to tell you that industry is just as important for a woman's safety and happiness. The most unhappy women in our communities to-day are those who have no engagements to call them up in the morning; who, once having risen and breakfasted, lounge through the dull forenoon in slippers down at the heel and with disheveled hair, reading the last novel, and who, having dragged through a wretched forenoon and taken their afternoon sleep and having passed an hour and a half at their toilet, pick up their card-case and go out to make calls, and who pass their evenings waiting for somebody to come in and break up the monotony. Arabella Stuart never was imprisoned in so dark a dungeon as that.

There is no happiness in an idle woman. It may be with hand, it may be with brain, it may be with foot, but work she must or be wretched forever. The little girls of our families must be started with that idea. The curse of American society is that our young women are taught that the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, tenth, fiftieth, thousandth thing in their life is to get somebody to take care of them. Instead of that the first lesson should be how under God they may take care of themselves. The simple fact is that a majority of them do have to take care of themselves, and that, too, after having through the false notions of their parents wasted the years in which they ought to have learned how successfully to maintain themselves. We now and here declare the inhumanity, cruelty and outrage of that father and mother who pass their daughters into womanhood, having given them no faculty for earning their livelihood.

Mme. de Stael said, "It is not these writings that I am proud of, but the fact that I have facility in ten occupations, in any one of which I could make a livelihood." You say you have a fortune to leave them. Oh, man and woman, have you not learned that, like vultures, like hawks, like eagles, riches have wings and fly away? Though you should be successful in leaving a competency behind you, the trickery of executors may swamp it in a night or some official in our churches may get up a mining company and induce your orphans to put their money into a hole in Colorado and if by the most skillful machinery the sunken money cannot be brought up again prove to them that it was eternally decreed that that was the way they were to lose it and that it went in the most orthodox and heavenly style. Oh, the damnable schemes that professed Christians will engage in until God puts His fingers into the collar of the hypocrite's robe and strips it clear down to the bottom! You have no right, because you are well off, to conclude that your children are going to be well off. A man died leaving a large fortune. His son fell dead in a Philadelphia grogshop. His old comrades came in and said as they bent over his corpse, "What is the matter with you, Boggsy?" The surgeon standing over him said: "Hush ye! He is dead!" "Oh, he is dead!" they said. "Come, boys; let us go and take a drink in memory of poor Boggsy!" Have you nothing better than money to leave your children? If you have not, but send your daughters into the world with empty brain and unskilled hand, you are guilty of assassination, homicide, infanticide.

There are women toiling in our cities for $2 or $3 a week who were the daughters of merchant princes. These suffering ones now would be glad to have the crumbs that once fell from their father's table. That worn out broken shoe that she wears is the lineal descendant of the $12 gaiter in which her mother walked and that torn and faded calico had ancestery of magnificent brocade that swept Pennsylvania avenue and Broadway clean without any expense to the street commissioners. Though you live in an elegant residence and fare sumptuously every day, let your daughters feel it is a disgrace for them not to know how to work. I denounce the idea prevalent in society that, though our young women may embroider slippers and crochet and make mats for lamps to stand on without disgrace, the idea of doing anything for a livelihood is dishonorable. It is a shame for a young woman belonging to a large family to be inefficient when her father toils his life away for her support. It is a shame for a daughter to be idle while her mother toils at the washtub. It is as honorable to sweep house, make beds or trim hats as it is to twist a watch chain.

So far as I can understand the line of respectability lies between that which is useful and that which is useless. If women do that which is of no value, their work is honorable. If they do practical work, it is dishonorable. That our young women may escape the censure of doing dishonorable work I shall particularize. You may knit a tidy for the back of an arm-chair, but by no means make the money wherewith to buy the chair. You may with a delicate brush beautify a mantel ornament, but die rather than earn enough to buy a marble mantel. You may learn artistic music until you can squall Italian, but never sing "Ortonville" or "Old Hundredth." Do nothing practical if you would in the eyes of refined society preserve your respectability. I scout these finical notions. I tell you a woman, no more than a man, has a right to occupy a place in this world unless she pays a rent for it.

In the course of a lifetime you consume whole harvests and droves of cattle and every day you live breathe forty hogheads of good, pure air. You must by some kind of usefulness pay for all this. Our race was the last thing created—the birds and fishes on the fourth day the cattle and lizards on the fifth day and man on the sixth day. If geologists are right, the earth was a million of years in the possession of the insects, beasts and birds before our race came upon it. In one sense we were invaders. The cattle, the lizards and the hawks had preemption right. The question is not what we are to do with the lizards and summer insects, but what the lizards and summer insects are to do with us. If we want a place in this world, we must earn it. The partridge makes its own nest before it occupies it. The lark by its morning song earns its breakfast before it eats it, and the Bible gives an intimation that the first duty of an idler is to starve when it says, "If he will not work, neither shall he eat." Idleness ruins the health, and very soon nature says: "This man has refused to pay his rent. Out with him!" Society is to be reconstructed on the subject of woman's toil. A vast majority of those who would have woman industrious sent her up to a few kinds of work. My judgment in this matter is that a woman has a right to do anything she can do well. There should be no department of merchandise, mechanism, art or science barred against her. If Miss Hosmer has genius for sculpture, give her a chisel. If Rosa Bonheur has a fondness for delineating animals, let her make "The Horse Fair." If Miss Mitchell will study astronomy, let her mount the starry ladder. If Lydia will be a merchant, let her sell purple. If Lucretia Mott will preach the gospel, let her thrill with her womanly eloquence the Quaker meeting house.

It is said if woman is given such opportunities she will occupy places that might be taken by men. I say, if she have more skill and adaptedness for any position than a man has, let her have it. She has as much right to her bread, to her apparel and to her home as men have. But it is said that her nature is so delicate that she is unfitted for exhausting toil. I ask in the name of all past history what toil on earth is more severe, exhausting and tremendous than that toil of the needle to which for ages she has been subjected? The battering ram, the sword, the carbine, the battleax, have made no such havoc as the needle. I would that these living sepulchres in which women have for ages been buried might be opened and that some resurrection trumpet might bring up these living corpses in the fresh air and sunlight.

Go with me, and I will show you a woman who by hardest toil supports her children, her drunken husband, her old father and mother, pays her house rent, always has wholesome food on her table and when she can get some neighbor on the Sabbath to come in and take care of her family appears in church with hat and cloak that are far from indicating the toil to which she is subjected. Such a woman as that has body and soul enough to fit her for any position. She could stand beside the majority of your salesmen and dispose of more goods. She could go into your wheelwright shops and beat one-half of your workmen at making carriages. We talk about woman as though we had resigned to her all the light work and ourselves had shouldered the heavier. But the day of judgment, which will reveal the sufferings of the stake and inquisition, will marshal before the throne of God and the hierarchs of heaven the martyrs of washtub and needle. Now, I say if there be any preference in occupation let woman have it. God knows her trials are the severest. By her acuter sensitiveness to misfortune, by her hour of anguish, I demand that no one hedge up her pathway to a livelihood. Oh, the meanness, the despicability of men who begrudge a woman the right to work anywhere in any honorable calling!

I go still further and say that woman should have equal compensation with men. By what principle of justice is it that women in many of our cities get only two-thirds as much pay as men and in many cases only half? Here is the gigantic injustice—that for work equally well if not better done woman receives far less compensation than man. Start with the National Government. Women clerks in Washington get $900 for doing that for which men receive $1800. The wheel of oppression is rolling over the necks of thousands of women who are at this moment in despair about what they are to do. Many of the largest mercantile establishments of our cities are accessory to these abominations, and from their large establishments there are scores of souls being pitched off into death, and their employers know it. Is there a God? Will there be a judgment? I tell you if God rises up to redress woman's wrongs many of our large establishments will be swallowed up quicker than a South American earthquake ever took down a city. God will catch these oppressors between the two millstones of His wrath and grind them so powder.

Why is it that a female principal in a school gets only $825 for doing work for which a male principal gets $1650? I hear from all this land the wail of womanhood. Man has nothing to answer to that wail but flatteries. He says she is an angel. She is not. She knows she is not. She is a human being who gets hungry when she has no food and cold when she has no fire. Give her no more flatteries; give her justice! Oh, the thousand of sewing girls! Across the sunlight comes their death groan. It is not such a cry as comes from those who are suddenly hurled out of life, but a slow, grinding, horrible wasting away. Gather them before you and look into their faces, pinched, ghastly, hunger struck! Look at their fingers, needle-pricked and blood-tipped! See that premature stoop in the shoulders! Hear that dry, hacking, merciless cough! At a large meeting of these women held in Philadelphia grand speeches were delivered, but a needlewoman took the stand, threw aside her faded shawl, and with her shriveled arm hurled a very thunderbolt of eloquence, speaking out the horrors of her own experience.

Stand at the corner of a street in some great city at 6 or 7 o'clock in the morning as the women go to work. Many of them had no breakfast except the crumbs that were left over from the night before or the crumbs they chew on their way through the street. Here they come! The working girls of the cities. These engaged in bead-work, these in flower making, in millinery, in paper box making, but, most overwork of all and least compensated, the sewing women. Why do they not take the city cars on their way up? They cannot afford the five cents. If, concluding to deny herself something else, she gets into the car, give her a seat. You want to see how Latimer and Ridley appeared in the fire. Look at that woman and behold a more horrible martyrdom, a hotter fire, a more agonizing death. Ask that woman how much she gets for her work, and she will tell you six cents for making coarse shirts and finds her own thread.

Years ago one Sabbath night in the vestibule of our church after service a woman fell in convulsions. The doctor said she needed medicine not so much as something to eat. As she began to revive in her delirium she said gaspingly: "Eight cents! Eight cents! I wish I could get it done. I am so tired. I wish I could get some sleep, but I must get it done. Eight cents! Eight cents!" We found afterward that she was making garments for eight cents apiece and that she could make but three of them in a day. Hear it! Three times eight are twenty-four. Hear it, men and woman who have comfortable homes! Some of the worst villians of our cities are the employers of these women. They beat them down to their last penny and try to cheat them out of that. The woman must deposit a dollars or two before she gets the garments to work on. When the work is done, it is sharply inspected, the most insignificant flaws picked out and the wages refused and sometimes the dollar deposited not given back. The Women's Protective Union reports a case where one of the poor souls, finding a place where she could get more wages, resolved to change employers and and went to get her pay for work done. The employer said, "I hear you are going to leave me?" "Yes," she said, "and I have come to get what you owe me." He made no answer. She said, "Are you not going to pay me?" "Yes," he said; "I will pay you." And he kicked her downstairs.

Bear Is a Peroxide Blonde.

It isn't the fault of one of the most respected guests of Moor Park, Los Angeles, Cal., if, as is suspected, his hair has been shamelessly dyed. He is only a bear and could not protest. Nobody knows how much the ambitious park commissioners paid to add a grizzly to the park menageries. The commissioners were inclined to be extravagant for once, because they had long wanted a grizzly, and grizzlies are hard to get. What many persons claim to know quite definitely, however, is that this bear is not a grizzly. As the story goes, this animal was once a common black bear, or "buzzard," a worthless, cowardly, ill-esteemed scavenger that, according to the hunter who captured him, had not the right to live. So he tried to get up a fight between the bear and the dog. As this was interfered with, the hunter permitted a flippant minded barber who claimed to have effectual hair dyes to try his hand at the bear. Well fortified with whisky, the barber undertook to "bleach" the bear.

The Way to Make Money

is to save it, and that is what you can do by securing from your grocer a coupon book, which will enable you to get one large 10c. package of "Red Cross" starch, one large 10c. package of "Hubinger's Best" starch, with the premiums, two Shakespeare panels, printed in twelve beautiful colors, or one Twentieth Century Girl calendar, embossed in gold, all for 5c.

The British War Office has declined the services of General R. Garibaldi for South Africa on the simple ground of his nationality.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A movement is on foot in Hamburg to unite the various scientific institutes in the city into a sort of university.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Miss Daisy Stevenson, a slight, unassuming woman of Rochester, N. Y., owns and operates a butcher shop.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Montana is said to have mined $40,000,000 worth of copper last year. This beats the gold or silver record of any State in the Union.

I cannot speak too highly of Piso's Cure for Consumption.—MRS. FRANK MOBBS, 215 W. 23d St., New York, Oct. 29, 1895.

Massachusetts has one hundred and sixteen street railway companies, controling 1,492 miles. Last year the increase in mileage in the State was thirty-five.

All goods are alike to PUTNAM FADELESS DYES, as they color all fibers at one boiling. Sold by all druggists.

The coal fields in Pennsylvania are nearly all taken up. Coal land in Connellsville district is selling for about $1,000 an acre. The iron, steel and coal men are turning to the West Virginia fields.

The Best Prescription for Chills

and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

Mrs. Samuel Williston, of East Hampton, N. Y., made a fortune out of covering buttons with cloth.

A KNOCK OUT

There is more disability and helplessness from

LUMBAGO

than any other muscular ailment, but

St. Jacobs Oil

has found it the easiest and promptest to cure of any form of

LAME BACK

TWO hundred bushels of Potatoes remove eighty pounds of "actual" Potash from the soil. One thousand pounds of a fertilizer containing 8% "actual" Potash will supply just the amount needed. If there is a deficiency of Potash, there will be a falling-off in the crop.

We have some valuable books telling about composition, use and value of fertilizers for various crops. They are sent free.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

The bright polish of parlor furniture is dimmed in time, even if you live far from the smoke and soot of the city, but a thick suds of Ivory Soap in lukewarm water and a soft cloth will make it bright again with small labor. Ivory Soap is so pure that it is fitted for all such special uses requiring a soap that is known to be harmless.

A WORD OF WARNING.—There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "'Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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SUCCESSFUL SHOOTERS SHOOT

WINCHESTER

Rifles, Repeating Shotguns, Ammunition and Loaded Shotgun Shells. Winchester guns and ammunition are the standard of the world, but they do not cost any more than poorer makes. All reliable dealers sell Winchester goods.

FREE: Send name and address on a postal for 156 page illustrated Catalogue describing all the guns and ammunition made by the

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.,
176 WINCHESTER AVE., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Short on Legs.

The volunteers in the Philippines wrote home to the old man as follows: "Father: I need $50 immediately. Lost another leg in battle yesterday." And this was the reply he received from the old man: "James: As this is the fourth leg you've lost—according to your letters—you ought to be accustomed to it by this time. Try and wobble along on any other legs you may have left. That's all I can say to you!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup The best remedy for children and adults. Cures at once coughs, colds, croup, whooping-cough, asthma, grippe, bronchitis and incipient consumption. Price 25c.

FITS STOPPED FREE Permanently Cured by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No Fits after first day's use. Consultation, personal or by mail; treatise and $2 TRIAL BOTTLE FREE to Fit patients who pay expressage only on delivery. Permanent Cure, not only temporary relief. For all Nervous Disorders. Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance, Debility, Exhaustion. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ld. 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia. Founded 1871.

DR. ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER Cures Coughs and Colds. Prevents Consumption. All Druggists, 25c.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED to handle article used by all telephone subscribers. Easy seller; no canvassing; profits, $4.00 a day. Particulars for stamp. STEPHEN & GREEN, 234-6 Pearl St., N. Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

FOR 14 CENTS

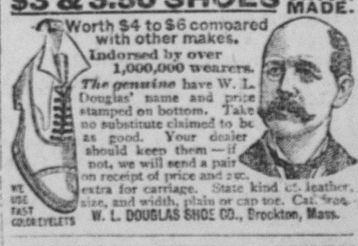
We wish to gain this year 200,000 new customers, and hence offer

1 Pkg.	Catalina Garden Beet,	10c
1 Pkg.	Earliest Emerald Cucumber,	10c
1 "	La Crosse Market Lettuce,	15c
1 "	Strawberry Melon,	15c
1 "	13 Day Radish,	10c
1 "	Early Ripe Cabbage,	10c
1 "	Early Dinner Onion,	10c
3 "	Brilliant Flower Seeds,	15c
Worth $1.00, for 14 cents.		$1.00

Above 10 Pkgs. worth $1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Catalog, telling all about SALZER'S $ BILLION DOLLAR POTATO upon receipt of this notice A 14c. stamps. We invite your trade, and know when you once try Salzer's seeds you will never do without. 4000 Prizes on Salzer's 1900 ... earliest Tomato plant on earth. A C—

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & 3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.



Worth $4 to $6 compared with other makes.

Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers.

The genuine have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send a pair on receipt of price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Cat. free.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

AGENTS! AGENTS! AGENTS! The grandest and fastest selling book ever published!

DARKNESS AND DAYLIGHT or LIGHTS and SHADOWS OF NEW YORK LIFE

—WITH INTRODUCTION—

BY REV. LYMAN ABBOTT.

Splendidly illustrated with 250 superb engravings from flash-light photographs of real life. Ministers say: "God speed it." Everyone laughs and cries over it, and Agents are selling it by thousands. 12th 1000 more Agents wanted all through the South—men and women. $100 to $200 a month made. Send for Terms to Agents. Address HARTFORD PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn.

B N U 12.

A 200-Page Illustrated Book of Information and Recipes for the Farmer and the Farmer's Wife. 25 CENTS IN POSTAGE STAMPS.

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And every other man and woman who is desirous of benefiting from the experience of those brainy and patient souls who have been experimenting and practising the results of those experiments, generation after generation, to obtain the best knowledge as to how certain things can be accomplished, until all that valuable information is gathered together in this volume, to be spread broadcast for the benefit of mankind at the popular price of

The low price is only made possible by the enormous number of the books being printed and sold.

It treats of almost everything in the way of Household Matters, including

RECIPES FOR FAMILY USE, Covering all the Common Complaints and giving the Simplest and most Approved Methods of Treatment.

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CARE OF CHILDREN, In the most rational way from birth to the time they are Old enough to Take Care of Themselves.

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HOME TREATMENT of DISEASES Arranged Alphabetically, giving the Symptoms of each Disease with the Easiest, Quickest and Most Satisfying Method of Curing.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. March 22

ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce that J. W. Kepler, of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that J. H. Wetzel, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Robert M. Foster, of State College, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

The United States Senate should be named the Den of Millionaires.

Governor Stone seems to belong to the geological formation known as rotten-stone.

Ex-Governor Hastings is mentioned in some circles for the Republican nomination for Vice President.

Railroads are on the increase. In the aggregate there are nearly 59,000 miles of projected road, in the United States for this year.

The "agent of prosperity" is wanted among the machinists of the United States, the Union has issued orders calling 100,000 out on a strike.

Speaker Farr, of the late legislature, who deceived the anti-machine Republicans by turning tool for Quay, was badly, and deservedly, defeated for renomination in Lackawanna county.

The Quay case has again been postponed—this time to April 3, if other important business don't require attention. These oft postponements are wearing holes into the bottom of the case.

The Supreme Court of the United States on Monday rendered an opinion in the case of the Waters Pierce Oil Co. against the state of Texas. The case involved the constitutionality of the anti-trust law of Texas, the court sustaining the law.

Kentucky is quiet; the law, at every step, was in Governor Taylor's way, and he has found himself badly left in his threat to hold the office of governor by having around him a fence of armed mountain ruffians.

Three fourths of the influential Republican organs strongly condemn the harsh tariff treatment McKinley and Hanna propose to inflict upon Porto Rico in her misery. This is in obedience to the demands of the sugar and tariff trusts.

McKinley, in his December message said it "was a plain duty" to give poor Porto Rico free trade. The sugar and tobacco trusts have since demanded of him that the stricken island be further scourged with a tariff for the benefit of those trusts. And McKinley obeyed.

Quay has lost hope of being seated on the Stone certificate, will now make a fight for a majority in the next legislature. He'll not elect enough members, though, to do it. Another of his schemes is to elect Don Cameron for next governor, and get help by it.

When Hanna and the entire brigade of trusts are dead set upon re-electing McKinley, there is deep significance in it. As the masses draw to the verge of poverty, the trusts sip deeper the benefits from having "the advance agent of prosperity" in the presidential chair.

Union county Republicans are in a ferment over frauds committed at the primaries in Hartley township, by which Dr. Mohn, the Quay candidate for assembly, was declared the nominee by 71 majority over Mr. Johnson, anti-machine, who had a majority of the legal votes cast. This fraud will bust the machine square in Union, as the honest Republicans down there do not intend to take the dose with the knock-out drops in it.

General Otis finds grave troubles in Manila, where it was believed that order reigned and peace characterized the citizens. This would confirm the rumors that in other portions of the island of Luzon insurrection and opposition to the United States, were still alive and the Philippine war not yet over, which would be a matter of deep regret and disappointment to the people of the United States.

Since the introduction of linotype machines by the big dailies we notice frequent typographical errors, duplication of lines, etc., which were very rare in journals like the Philadelphia Ledger, New York Sun, and others, which were noted for their scholarly accuracy. In linotype work it is tedious to make corrections and the haste which is required for the dailies to get to press, renders it almost impossible to make the needed corrections.

Jacob G. Schurman, of Cornell university, president of the old Philippines committee, in a letter says:

"The supreme irresistible reason for removing all customs barriers between the United States and Porto Rico is the promise made by General Miles, when first landing American forces on the island, that the Porto Ricians should enjoy the same rights, privileges and immunities as the people of the United States."

Colonel J. L. Spangler will be a candidate for one of the delegates to the Democratic National Convention. He would make a good representive in that body. The Colonel would represent the district in that body with ability and credit, and as it is an out-of-pocket affair, with only the honor that is in it, and the credit his ability would be to this congressional district, in the national Convention, his past services to the Democratic party, make Jack eminently deserving the honor and the well-earned recognition.

The "advance agent of prosperity" has not once, in his four years, shown his sleek face on a single farm in the country, although in his platform is the sacred promise of a visit to every one. The "agent" has been finding it too congenial to loaf with the tariff and trust fattened Hannas, the sugar Havemeyers, standard oil Rockafellers, rotten beef Armours, 20 to 40 million-a-year-profit iron kings, the tobacco lords, et al. If any farmer has seen the tracks of this "advance agent of prosperity" on his place, let him inform the Reporter and we will make due notice of the fact.

The Porto Rican condition is awful. The whole people are being pauperized by free government, while the instability of the country without constitutional guarantee prevents American capital from flowing in.

There is a general outcry from leading Porto Ricans in all parts of the island and against this degrading almsgiving as a ruse to quiet the people while congress is fastening the slavery of a colonial system upon them.

The official returns show that in five months the normal death rate of Porto Rico has increased 9,000 since the tornado period, showing that the island is losing in population at the rate of 20,000 a year as a result of American control.

The sights in the mountain district are appalling. All experienced men agree in saying that the only hope of saving Porto Rico from utter ruin is to convert it at once into a regular United States territory. The whole people do not need charity. They need the opportunity to work. The heart of the most sordid trust president would be melted by the spectacle of a helpless nation waiting in suspense for the news that Congress has refused to take all hope from them.

To the Democracy of Centre County.

Many of the leading and active Democrats of Centre county, as well as of the State, having expressed personally or by letter a desire to see me returned to the Legislature, it is but proper to say that I appreciate their kindness and wishes, and that I will be a candidate. If chosen, I shall endeavor to honestly and faithfully perform the duties devolving upon me.

Experienced in legislative work and well acquainted with the exactions of that body, I am confident that I am prepared to serve you in an acceptable manner.

There should be no reduction in our public school appropriation. The recent report of the State Treasurer proves that the cut made by Gov. Stone was not a necessity, but a plan by which certain corporations would be exempt from taxation. I shall endeavor by all means in my power to secure better election laws, a new registration act, a new primary election act. All of which will give the people an honest election and a fair count.

ROBERT M. FOSTER.

The following speaks for itself:

Brookville, Pa., Feb, 17th, 1900.

HON. R. M. FOSTER, State College, Pa.

My Dear Sir:—Till this morning I have been absent from home for two weeks, hence I did not receive yours of the 3rd inst., till now. I do not know what your party usages are in Centre county, and therefore cannot advise you intelligently. But if the party usages do not bar you from a renomination, it would be desirable that you should be returned, for your experience and knowledge relating to useful legislation could not be fully supplied better by any other. These and your energy and vigilance, will be needed in the next session. By all means do not let Centre county get a Member who is not a Democrat, straight and true. I am yours truly,

GEO. A. JENKS.

The Boer Threat to Destroy the Diamond City.

Referring to the Boer threat to raze Johannesburg and to destroy the gold mines, the Kreuz Zeitung, of Berlin, remarks:

"Such a threat is reasonable, because England's financiers are already crying with anxiety for gold shares and quotations, and, secondly, because the Boers would thereby smash the idols which enticed numberless vagabonds, questionable riff raff and gold jobbers to immigrate there, and now to demand the bloody offerings which Britons willingly lay upon the altar."

If you have rheumatism, neuralgia, cramp, lumbago, stomach trouble or indigestion, use Love's Rheumatic Cure and Blood Cleanser, a sure cure. Sold by J. D. Murray, 25 and 50c. 104t

England's Fortieth War.

The present war in South Africa is the fortieth war England has indulged in during the reign of Victoria. No other State in the world has been so often at war. Here they are:

War against, Russia, 1854.
Three wars against Afghanistan, 1838 '49, '78.
Four wars against China, 1841, '49, '56, '60.
Two wars against the Sikhs, 1845, 1848.
Three wars against the Kaffir, 1846, '51, '77.
Three wars against Burmah, 1850, '52, '85.
Nine wars in India, 1857, '60, '63, '64, '68, '69, '90, '95, '97.
Three wars against Ashanti, 1864, '73 '96.
One war with Abyssinia, 1867.
One war with Persia, 1852.
One war against the Zulus, 1878.
One war against the Basutos, 1879.
One war in Egypt, 1882.
Three wars in the Soudan, '94, '96, '99
One war in Zanzibar, 1890.
One war against the Matabele, 1894.
Two wars with Transvaal, 1881, '99.

He's Still Digging "Taters."

A neighboring newspaper man was almost overwhelmed the other day by the following epistle which one of his subscribers wrote when he discontinued his paper. It ran as follows: "I think folks ortent to spend their money for paypur, my dad didn't and every one said he was the intelligentist man in the country and had the smartest family of boize that ever dug taters."

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.

Government Service.

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
Mar. 15	31	17	cloudy.
" 16	32	14	clear.
" 17	25	4	clear.
" 18	28	—5	part cloudy
" 19	44	25	cloudy.
" 20	44	33	part cloudy
" 21	36	20	part cloudy

On 15, 7 inches of snow; on 18, 1 in. of snow; on 19, forenoon, 11 in. rain.

We have saved many doctor bills since we began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our home. We keep a bottle open all the time and whenever any of my family or myself begin to catch cold we begin to use the Cough Remedy, and as a result we never have to send away for a doctor and incur a large doctor bill, for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy never fails to cure. It is certainly a medicine of great merit and worth.—D. S. Mearkle, General Merchant and Farmer, Mattie, Bedford county, Pa. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

Roll of Honor.

High School—*Grace Lee, *Estie Ocker, John Foreman, John Hosterman, *Witmer Lee, John Stover.

Grammar School, D. W. Geiss, Teacher.—*Mabel Arney, *Pearl Arney, Grace Crawford, Mamie Emerick, *John Knarr, *Annie Lutz, Estie Krumbine, Bruce Rowe, *Bertha Strohmeier, *Wm. Wolf.

Secondary School, F. A. Foreman, Teacher.—Bruce Arney, Ray Clements, Clymer McClenahan, Harry Nearhood, Rufus Rearick, Floyd Snyder, *Lena Emerick, Esther Foreman, Jodie Rearick, Susan Rearick, Ruth Thomas.

Primary School, Anna Bartholomew, Teacher.—Rosie Krape, Cora Luse, Emma Rowe, *Isabel Rowe, Harry Mader.

A. R. De Fluent, editor of the Journal, Doyelstown, Ohio, suffered for a number of years from rheumatism in his right shoulder and side. He says: "My right arm at times was entirely useless. I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and was surprised to receive relief almost immediately. The Pain Balm has been a constant companion of mine ever since and it never fails." For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

Sale Register.

MARCH 24.—P. A. Leister, Potters Mills; 2 horses, Spanish Jack, milch cow, lumber sled, top buggy, spring wagon, harness, organ, chamber suit, sewing machine, tables, sink, beds, sofa, writing desk, chairs, barrels, lot vinegar, potatoes, etc Sale at 1 o'clock.

MARCH 27.—James W. Lee, at Farmers Mills, 6 head of horses, 16 head of cows and young cattle, 10 head sheep, 20 head full blood'd Poland hogs, mower and lot of other farm implements. Wm. Goheen, auct.

MARCH 28.—Kate Horner, Centre Hall; Range, tables, sink, chairs, stands, bedsteads, bureau, dishes, carpets, tubs, copper kettle, sewing machine, Estey organ, etc.; sale at 1 o'clock; W. A. Sandoe, Auc't.

MARCH 28.—Wm. Strong, at Colyer, 2 horses, Jersey heifer, 2 sh oats, heavy 2 horse wagon, new bob sled, stave rack, Jersey cow, flynets, harness, hay ladders, etc.

MARCH 29.—D. J. Meyer, 2 miles south of Linden Hall; 8 horses, 4 colts, 15 cows, 30 head of young cattle, 60 head hogs, along with large stock of new farm implements. Wm. Goheen, Auc't.

The Cure that Cures

Coughs, Colds, Grippe,

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis and Incipient Consumption, is

OTTO'S CURE

The GERMAN REMEDY

Cures throat and lung diseases. Sold by all druggists. 25&50cts

Sold by J. F. Smith, Centre Hall; F. E. Wieland Linden Hall; G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

Opening Days for Spring and Summer Millinery.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28th, we will have our First Formal Display of Millinery in the late Spring and Summer Styles.

The Opening Days will continue over Thursday, Friday and Saturday and we extend a special Invitation to our Friends throughout Central Pennsylvania to visit the store during this time.

We have arranged a magnificent collection of Millinery, whose beauty is worthy a trip of many miles to see. There are Ready-to-wear hats as low as $1.95, while the higher grade hats, selling at $4.95 to $25.00, are also here in abundance, representing the choicest styles that Fashion has created for this season.

Remember that we have won a Reputation, that extends throughout the whole state, for selling High Grade Millinery at Popular Prices. THIS SEASON'S PRICES ARE AS LOW AS EVER!

GABLE & CO.,

1320-22-24 11th Avenue.

ALTOONA, PA.

30 Oak and White Enameled Chamber Suits

To select from at the same old price. No advance.

John Smith & Bro.,

SPRING MILLS.

PRIVATE SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED offers at private sale the following articles: A large wardrobe, Range stove, No. 7, large refrigerator with glass.

F. F. CHRISTIE,
Centre Hall, Pa.

WE desire to secure the services of a reliable salesman in your vicinity to handle our lubricating oils and greases. Liberable proposition and favorable prices. Address with references,
THE AMERICAN PETROLEUM PRODUCT CO.
12-2 Findlay, Ohio.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Rebecca Finkle late of Gregg township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

C. J. FINKLE, Administrator,
J. C. MEYER, Att'y. mar22-6t

$500 REWARD.

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with Liverita, the Up-to-Date Little Liver Pill, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. 25c boxes contain 100 Pills, 10c boxes contain 40 Pills, 5c boxes contain 15 Pills. Beware of substitutions and imitations. Sent by mail; stamps taken. NERVITA MEDICAL CO., Cor. Clinton & Jackson Sts., Chicago, Ill. Sold by J. D. Murray, Druggist, Centre Hall Pa.

WRIT IN PARTITION:—

To the heirs and legal representatives of Rebecca Walliams, late of Snow Shoe Township, Centre County, Pa., deceased: Herbert M. Walker, Beech Creek, Clinton County, Pa.; Anna Walker, Jersey Shore, Lycoming County, Pa.; Mabel Irwin, Snow Shoe, Centre County, Pa.; Wm. Scott Walker, Edna Walker, Edith Walker, Roland Walker, and Margaret Walker, minors, who are residing at Snow Shoe, Pa., and for whom C. M. Bower, Esq., of Bellefonte, Pa., has been appointed guardian.

Take notice that in pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pennsylvania, a writ and partition has been issued from said court to the Sheriff of said county, returnable on Monday, the 22nd day of April, 1900, and that an inquest be held for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent on

MONDAY, APRIL 16TH, 1900.

At 12:30 o'clock, a. m., at the late residence of the deceased, at which time and place you can be present if you see proper. All those certain messuages, tenements and tracts of land situate in Snow Shoe Township, Centre County, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit:

No. 1. Situate in the village of Snow Shoe, and being and designated in the general plan or plot of said town as lots No's 22 and 24 containing in front on Olive Street each 60 feet and extending back along 6th Street 200 feet to an alley, being the same premises which William Craner and wife by deed dated the 19th day of April, 1886, and recorded in Centre County, in deed book 2—No. 2, page 696, granted and conveyed to Herbert Williams, to which the said Herbert Williams by his last will and testament devised and bequeathed unto the said Rebecca Williams. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, stable and other out-buildings.

No. 2. Situate in the village of Snow Shoe, fronting on Moshannon Avenue and adjoining an Alley, and being one-half of lots No 583 and 584, and being the same premises which David M. Wagner and wife by deed dated August 20th, 1873, and recorded in Centre County in Deed book "O" No. 2 page 518, granted and conveyed unto Herbert Williams, and which said Herbert Williams by his last will and testament devised and bequeathed unto the said Rebecca Williams, having thereon erected a two and one-half story frame dwelling house, stable and other out-buildings.

No. 3. Situate in the town of Snow Shoe, beginning at a post, on the south-east corner of Fifth and Nectarine Streets, thence south 45 degrees east 200 feet, thence north 45 degrees east 200 feet to Fifth Street, thence along Fifth Street south 45 degrees west 50 feet to the place of beginning, being parts of lots No's 555, 556, and 558, in the plan of the said town of Snow Shoe. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, small store room, stable and other out-buildings.

No. 4. Situate in the said town of Snow Shoe, on the north-west side of Nectarine Street at a distance of 120 feet northward from Fifth Street and known and designated in the general plan or plot of the said town as lot No. 585, bounded on the north-west by lot No. 586, on the north-east by Nectarine Street, on the south-east by lot No. 584, on the south-west by a 20 feet wide street or alley containing in front or breadth on Nectarine street 60 feet and extending back 200 feet to Street or Alley.

CYRUS BRUNGART,
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff.
Bellefonte, March 12, 1900.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, No 84, January Term, 1900.

Adam Bartges	The undersigned an Auditor appointed to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the Sheriff arising from the sale of the defendant's personal property to and among those legally entitled to receive the same, gives notice that he will meet for the purposes of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte, Pa., on Friday, the 6th day of April, 1900, at 10 o'clock, a. m of said day. All parties interested, when and where you are, are requested to attend or be thereafter debarred from coming in and claiming upon said fund.
vs.	
H. F. Confer.	

WM. J. SINGER,
Auditor.
11-3

REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE—PURSUant to an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pa., will be sold at public sale at the late residence of John Creder, late of Gregg township, deceased, 3½ miles south of Spring Mills, Pa., on

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1900.

At 10 o'clock, the following described valuable real estate situated in Gregg township, Centre County, Pa.

TRACT NO. 1. Beginning at post along lands of Jonas Coufer and Susan Crader, thence along lands of Susan Crader north 63 degrees east 163 5-10 perches to stones, thence along lands of Thomas P. Cope south 27 degrees east 103 7-10 perches to stones, thence along lands of Gutschall and Co. and estate of John Crader deceased north 27 degrees west 103 7-10 perches to post and place of beginning, containg

105 ACRES AND 154 PERCHES.

About half of the above described tract is well timbered with yellow pine, oak and chestnut. No buildings.

TRACT NO. 2. Beginning at stones, thence along lands of Gutschall and Co., north 63 degrees east 86 2-10 perches to stone pile, thence north 27 degrees west 40 perches to stones, thence along lands of Jonas Coufer south 63 degrees west 45 perches to chestnut tree, thence south 27 degrees east 6 perches to stone, thence south 63 degrees west 41 2-10 perches to stones, thence south 27 degrees east 34 perches to stones and place of beginning; containing

20 ACRES.

About one-half of above tract is cleared and in a good state of cultivation and the balance is well timbered with oak and chestnut. Thereon is erected a good Dwelling House and bank barn; choice fruit on the premises, good spring near the buildings.

TERMS—Ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid when property is knocked down, balance of one-third upon confirmation absolute, one-third in one year from confirmation absolute and balance in two years, deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises and to bear interest at 6 per cent. from date of confirmation absolute.

WM. PEALER,
Adm'r of the estate of John Crader.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. { CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHNICAL ENGINEERING MINING ENGINEERING; } These courses accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 12.

For Catalogue or other information, address
GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest.,
State College, Centre Co., Pa

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 19, 1899.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

7.32 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 11.48 a. m., New York 2.13 p. m., Baltimore 11.55 p. m., Washington 1.00 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9.27 a. m.—Train 30. Daily for Sunbury Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York 9.20 p. m., Baltimore, 6.09 p. m. Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 3.55 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.11 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m. New York at 7.13 a. m., Baltimore, 2.30 a. m., Washington, 4.05 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

2.04 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.23 a. m. week days, 10.23 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.35 a. m., Washington, 7.45, a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.32 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie

10.00 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.45 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.10 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 7.55 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10 00 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.40 a m., Washington 7.55 a m, Baltimore 8.55 a m, Willkesbarre 10 55 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 9.25 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.05 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.55 p. m., Philadelphia 4.55 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.30 p m, Baltimore 4.35 p m. daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 pm. (week days) arriving at Montandon 9.43 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, week days, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.55 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.55 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.33 a m, with through Pullman sleeping car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Week days.

Westward. PM	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. AM	PM
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 33	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 43	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 47	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 55	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 07	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 13	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 04	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 7.18 a. m., 9.45 a m, 1.15 5.10 and 8.00 p. m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.35, 9.30 a. m, 10.03 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8.15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.01 a m and 5.02 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9 30 a. m., 10.03 a.m. and 5.04 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pass'r Agt

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 3	No 5	Nov. 21, 1900.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p. m.	p.m.	Lv. At.	p m	p. m	a. m.
†7 10	†2 40	†6 30	..BELLEFONTE..	9 02	5 10	9 40
7 22	2 52	6 42	.....Nigh.....	8 49	4 57	9 27
7 28	2 58	6 48	.....Zion.....	8 43	4 51	9 21
7 33	3 03	6 53	...Hecla Park...	8 38	4 46	9 16
7 35	3 05	6 55	.... Dunkles	8 36	4 44	9 14
7 39	3 09	6 59	..HUBLERSBG..	8 32	4 40	9 10
7 43	3 13	7 03	...Snydertown...	8 28	4 36	9 06
7 46	3 16	7 06	.... Nittany.....	8 25	4 33	9 03
7 48	3 18	7 09	.....Huston.....	8 22	4 30	9 00
7 51	3 21	7 12	.....LAMAR.....	8 19	4 27	8 57
7 53	3 23	7 15	...Clintondale...	8 16	4 24	8 54
7 57	3 27	7 19	..Krider's S'n g..	8 12	4 19	8 49
8 02	3 32	7 24	...Mackeyville...	8 06	4 13	8 43
8 08	3 38	7 30	...Cedar Springs..	7 59	4 07	8 37
8 10	3 40	7 32	.....Salona.....	7 57	4 05	8 35
8 15	3 45	7 37	..MILL HALL..	†7 52	†4 00	†8 30
11 45	8 15		.....Jersey Shore.....	3 25		7 55
12 20	8 45		Arr. Wm'PO'T Lve	†2 50		†7 21
†12 34	†11 50		Lve Wm'PO'T Arr.	2 30		†7 05
8 29	7 09		.....PHILA.....	†8 36		°11 36
			.....Atlantic City.....			
			.....NEW YORK..... (Via Tamequa.)			
°10 40	†9 30		.....NEW YORK..... (Via Phila.)	†4 30		†9 00
p. m.	a. m.		Arr Lve.	a. m.		p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. °6 00 p. m. Sunday, †10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p m and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.36 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

They are Here For Spring.

The Walk-Over Shoe for Men

$3.50.

A $5 Value in every pair.

Hundreds who have been waiting on them, are pleased they have the style, come in any leather. They are like wearing old shoes for fit. We get 1200 pairs of them.

Don't be misled by others advertising they have $3 shoes just as good for they havn't even $5 shoes that will be near as good.

For the ladies, the Saracens and the famous "Herrick" Shoes from $2.50 to $3.50 are the leaders.

Powers Shoe Co.

Bush Arcade. Bellefonte.

PENN CAVE FOR SALE.

The well known Penn Cave, Pennsylvania's finest natural wonder, is offered at private sale. Parties desiring to make a good and safe investment, can find nothing better. The cave has always enjoyed a large run of visitors, and to a party willing to offer special inducements, the Cave can be made a far better paying thing than ever. For further information apply to LONG BROS.,
feb15m Penn Cave, Pa.

Surprising, Astonishing.

Doubly so when you consider that most merchants are taking advantage of the rising market and advancing prices.

Not So Here = = We Smelled the Rat !

Anticipating the advance in prices that the various Trusts were contemplating, we took time by the forelock and bought our goods before they were ready to put up the prices. This little bit of mercantile fore-sight means a saving of Thousands of Dollars to Centre County Clothing Buyers, and we hope a doubling of our business.

We bought double the quantity of goods that we usually need, believing that we can certainly double our business when we offer and actually do sell you goods at fully one half of what you will be asked to pay with others.

We have all our new Spring stock at the old prices, and in many instances at a lower price than existed during the depression.

To make it absolutely certain that this immense stock will be disposed of, we have calculated our profit so small that we feel safe in claiming

One-Half Price for Clothing.

Compared with what you will find others pricing the same goods to you.

This assertion may seem strong to you, but we stand ready to prove every word of it if you but give us a chance.

It is a Condition that Actually Exists.

A condition that you will surely profit by if you take a little time to investigate.

It means an opportunity of saving money the like of which you may not have again in a life time.

You may ask,

Why Do we Sacrifice These Goods ?

We will tell you. We can afford to let you have these goods at the smallest of small profits without loss to ourselves and at the same time make ours the most popular clothing establishment in Central Pennsylvania.

We Believe that it will Pay Us in the End.

It has always been the principle of this store to give our patrons the benefit of every good deal that we make.

Once a customer, always a customer, is what we are striving for.

We want you to feel certain that your money will go farther with us than with others.

We want you to know that ours is a store where you can always save money.

We want you to know that the best goods and by long odds the lowest prices will always be found with us.

SEE US--SEE OTHFRS, IS ALL WE ASK.

You will then realize and appreciate what our big stock and extremely low prices mean to you. Can you afford to buy clothing without at least giving us a look. It will be a pleasure to show you around.

YOUR MONEY BACK FOR THE ASKING.

FAUBLES,

Brockerhoff House Block. **BELLEFONTE.**

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Gettig have gone to housekeeping at Pleasant Gap.

——Mrs. Harry Dinges and two children visited her brother, E. W. Stine, at Tyrone.

——Postmaster John Stuart, of State College, was a promiuent visitor in Centre Hall Monday.

——Abe Lukenbach, of Bellefonte, was here Tuesday taking in the Sunday school convention.

——Mrs. Joshua Potter was to Watsontown several days of this and last week on a visit to her sister.

——Miss Sallie Reilly and Mrs. Meyers, of Boalsburg, were the guests of Mrs. Lizzie Jacobs on Monday.

——Co. Supt. and Mrs. C. L. Gramley, of Rebersburg, were the guests of Mrs. Maggie Harper this week.

——Mr. Jacob Bottorf, the representative citizen of Lemont, transacted business in Centre Hall on Tuesday.

——Mr. Frank McFarlane and Miss Nettie McFarlane, of Boalsburg, were the guests of Centre Hall friends on Tuesday.

——Wm. E. Snyder, one of the old veterans who served in the civil war, has entered the National Military Home, in Ohio.

——Miss May Rhone, who has been occupying a position as stenographer in a large New York publishing house, is home on a visit to her parents.

——Harry Blair, representing the Mifflinburg Buggy Co., was interviewing our dealers last Friday. He was the guest of Jerre Miller, while in town.

——Miss Lizzie Durst has been quite ill with pneumonia the past week at her home on Church street. The many friends of the estimable lady hope for her speedy recovery.

——Ellis Shaffer, of Madisonburg, was a prominent visitor in Centre Hall Tuesday taking in the attractions going here. Ellis is one of the working Democrats in his section.

——Mrs. James P. Herring and son Clarence, who had been visiting friends in Centre Hall and Penn Hall for several weeks past, returned to their home in Altoona Friday.

——Hon. Robert McCoy Foster, who so creditably filled two terms as one of Centre county's representatives, was in Centre Hall a few days ago, looking up the political situation. "Bob" as he is more familiarly called, has announced himself as a candidate and again entered the field. At Harrisburg he faithfully represented the policy of his party and was prominent in its councils.

——Mrs. Ezra Harter and Mrs. Gates Kennelley, two of Spring Mills' estimable ladies, were in attendance at the convention on Tuesday, and remained until the next day visiting friends.

——Hon. W. A. Murray and daughter Miss Flora, of Boalsburg, were the guests of relatives in town Tuesday and Wednesday. Mr. Murray took an active interest in the convention, and then attended to some work in surveying, a profession in which he is quite skillful.

——Our old Democratic friend, Geo. Spangler, of Tusseyville, favored our sanctum with a call, and set his label into '01. Mr. Spangler is never else than pleasant humored and genial, and with that he possesses a public spiritedness that ranks him among the class of useful citizens.

——Centre Hall is largely represented among the attendants at the State Insane Asylum at Warren, Pa., in having six or seven of its young men employed there. The number was increased by the addition of Charley McClenahan, who left last week. The boys receive $16 per month, with boarding and washing, while the work is not very hard.

——Mr. Michael Shaffer departed last week on a visit among his many friends and relatives in Stephenson county, Illinois. Mr. Shaffer has a son residing in that locality with whom he expects to make his home for the next couple months, with a probable visit to Nebraska. Mr. Shaffer will be back in the fall in good time to cast his usual Democratic ballot.

TUSSEYVILLE.

Personal Mention and Other Items of Interest.

We had real good sleighing over Sunday; wish it had lasted longer.

Mrs. Jacob Strohm of this place, is spending a few days at Bellefonte.

Mr. and Mrs. George Spangler spent Monday of this week at Centre Hall.

We wonder, does Jacob always walk so fast when he goes home? He must be afraid.

Quite a number of our people attended the Sunday school convention at Centre Hall Tuesday.

The new band in our neighboring town, Colyer, will make a first-class band with a little practice.

Mrs. D. G. Meek, of Pine Grove Mills, spent a few days of last week with her sister, Mrs. Adam Krumrine.

Wm. Meyers moved to Millheim on Tuesday of this week; quite a number of our people went with the moving.

A sled load of Centre Hall's young people passed through our town on Saturday evening. They went up to M. F. Rossman's where they spent a very pleasant evening.

For fine job work, try the Reporter.

COBURN.

The Result of a Fall When Quite Young Causes Death of a Lady.

W. C. Krader one day last week moved into the house formerly occupied by R. F. Vonada.

Thomas Kaler and wife attended his mother's sale, which was held at Northumberland on Saturday.

Mrs. R. F. Vonada, of Reading, formerly of this place, is now in this section visiting friends and relatives.

The Coburn Cornet band is becoming very efficient under the instruction of Mr. Charles, of Mifflinburg.

William Koonsman shipped his household goods to Ingleby and moved into the house owned by T. O. Keen.

R. F. Campbell and his lady friend Miss Donachi, of Lewisburg, and the Misses Campbell, of Sunbury, were welcome guests at the home of A. J. Campbell over Sunday.

A. J. Bowersox will sell part of his household goods on Friday afternoon, and intends to move to Patton in the near future where he has secured employment in the Brick and Tile works operated by a Mr. Good, of Lock Haven.

Miss Olive Zerby a daughter of A. P. Zerby, of Sober, died on Saturday, and was buried at Paradise church, Tuesday, aged 26 years and 10 months. Miss Zerby while yet a little girl when at school, received a severe fall, injuring her hip causing a lameness from which she never recovered and which terminated fatally last Saturday. She had a large circle of friends and acquaintances who all regret her early demise.

SPRING MILLS.

A Brief Semmary of the Events Down the Pike.

Mrs. David Burrell who has been quite ill for several weeks is slowly convalescing.

Why not move the town hall building from the country, into a central location in the village? As at present located it is too far away to be of any particular advantage.

Last week the dam supplying the Spring Mills Planing mill with water for engine boiler and other purposes sprung a leak, forcing the firm to stop work for several days for repairs.

In your issue of last week, the type made me say that the anniversary sermon of the K. of G. E. would be delivered on Saturday morning 25th inst. It should have stated on Sunday morning.

Joseph Alters one of our esteemed citizens will move to Centre Hall on 1st proximo. We are very sorry to lose Mr. Alters, he is an excellent neighbor and a highly skilled mechanic.

Wm. Bair will relinquish farming for Wm. Allison on 1st proximo, and move to Zion to take charge of a peach orchard. Wm. Gramley will transfer his implement business to R. D. Runkle, and take the position about being vacated by Mr. Bair.

Wm. Pealer, one of our highly esteemed citizens and a prominent Democrat, has been repeatedly urged by his many friends to be a candidate for the Assembly. That Mr. Pealer would prove a very strong candidate is unquestionable, but he assures me, that while fully appreciating the well wishes and kindness of his friends he will not be a candidate.

AARONSBURG.

The News of the Honored Burg as Seen by Our Scribe.

Jake Bame's have again moved back to their own house on 2nd street.

George E. Stover has struck a job somewhere and with his tool chest pulled out on Monday morning.

Mrs. Henry Phillips is still in Snyder county and will remain until after the sale of her father's personal effects.

On Thursday Joe Korman will flit to Brush valley and that will start a general flitting in this neighborhood.

C. W. Burd has purchased the property that lately belonged to Elijah Burd and was sold at sheriff's sale last December to J. H. Reifsnyder for $240.

Frank Holloway still has six horses on his hands to dispose of. He exchanged his bay team with Mr. Morris, of Bellefonte, and got a pair of Kentucky bred sorrels.

Report says, Long of Rebersburg, has rented the Weaver meat market, and that Deobler will do the killing and dressing of the meat and that Houtz will drive the wagon.

Mat Swab is home from Lancaster, where he worked for several months in a bakery. He expects to start shortly for Johnstown, and not finding work there will go on to Pittsburg.

BOALSBURG.

Mrs. Elizabeth Grove Died Last Thursday, of Pneumonia.

Many of our people took advantage of the sleighing over Saturday and Sunday.

Many people from our burg attended the Sunday school convention at Centre Hall this week.

A. Lee moved to Centre Hill last Tuesday; W. Stover moved from Linden Hall into F. Tharp's house at this place last week; Charles Stemm moved back on the farm last week.

The High school entertainment was a success; the door receipts were $26.00. Reuben Stuart, in the Spy, wore epauletts that were worn by Colonel Johnson during the Revolution, while several of the swords used by the players have interesting histories of former battles.

Boalsburg has some small people as well as other places; one young man brought with him three other young men, and he offered to pay the admission for all, however, he succeeded in cheating the door keeper, intentionally, out of nearly half the admission fee. We could all be dudes thus.

Mrs. Elizabeth Grove died last Thursday evening at her home, of pneumonia, after an illness of three days. Mrs. Grove was within a few days of being 75 years old. The funeral took place Saturday at three o'clock, interment in the Boalsburg cemetery. Rev. A. A. Black officiated. Mrs. Grove was a highly respected citizen, and a life long member of the Reformed church. She is survived by one son and a number of grand children.

POTTERS MILLS.

What is Taking Place of Interest in that Busy Town.

If you want good fish go to Emanuel Smith.

Harry Fishburn was to Bellefonte Saturday on business.

We are pleased to note that William Stiver is about again.

Mrs. Mary McCoy has been quite ill for the past few days.

Mrs. Lena Smith our leading seamtress, has been on the sick list.

Wm. Smith, furniture dealer of Spring Mills, was in our town Saturday transacting business.

Moving time will soon be here, some have already moved; who is it in our town who walked to the moving?

Mrs. R. S. Alexander and Mrs. Lena Smith attended the Sunday school convention at Tusseyville on Thursday last.

A son of Tony Garver, of near Centre Hall, while visiting his uncle, David Slotman, at this place, was taken seriously ill, but is recovering

We notice that Dr. Alexander of this place is driving a new horse, and it is a fine one. The Dr. was compelled to add to his stock of horses owing to the increase of his practice.

Wm. Spangler's sale was largely attended, everything sold well and it was the leading sale of the season. No doubt many will wish he would have sale again because of the fine dinner that was served.

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, March 21.
Wheat, No. 2 Penn'a red, 72a73.
Corn, No. 2, 43c.
Butter, fancy creamery, 25; prints, do 27.
Eggs, fresh, 14.
Live Poultry, per pound:
Fowls, hens, heavy, 10c; winter chickens, 14a16c; old roosters, 7c.
Ducks, 12c; geese, 10a11c; pigeons, 25a30c a pair.
Baled Hay and Straw, per ton:
Timothy hay, choice, 16.50a17.
No. 1 mixed hay, 15a15.50.
Straight rye, 14.50. Wheat and oat, 9.00.
Apples, choice, per bbl., 3.75.
Potatoes, choice, 53 per bu.
Onions, per bbl. 1.35a1.50.
Lewisburg market:
Wheat, 70; oats 27; corn 38.
Butter, 20; eggs, 12.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	65
Rye	40
Corn	40
New Oats	25
Barley	35
Buckwheat	30

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	20
Eggs	11
Lard	6
Shoulders	7
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	40
Sides	5

SPRING MILLS GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected every Wednesday by Allison Bros.

Wheat	65
Corn	37
Oats	25
Rye	40
Barley	35

LINDEN HALL MARKET.

Corrected weekly by J. H. Ross.

Wheat, red	70
Wheat, white	68
Corn ears	40
Shelled Corn	45
Rye	56
Oats	25
Barley	30
New Potatoes	50
Eggs	12
Butter	20
Lard	6
Ham	12
Shoulder	8
Bacon	5
Roller flour	95

Instant Relief from Toothache

Can often be obtained by placing in the hollow tooth a small piece of cotton saturated with the famous H. H. H. Medicine. Sciatica, that painful disease of the sciatic nerve, extending from the hip down the leg, producing great agony, is best treated by the vigorous external application of the H. H. H. Medicine. The same remedy is equally efficacious in Neuralgia, that excrutiating nerve pain, which should receive immediate attention. Try it, and you will recommend it to your neighbors. Internal remedies for neuralgia, rheumatism and headache are all of them dangerous, and should therefore be avoided. Call for the genuine article with the portrait of D. Dodge Tomlinson, 400 North Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on each wrapper, and refuse to accept worthless substitutes. For sale by J. D. Murray.

Penns Valley Shoe Store.

Some special and unusual values that will cause extraordinary selling for the next ten days, rare bargains all through the store. After which I will be able to show you the finest line for Spring and Summer in Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths' and Babies' Shoes ever brought to Penns Valley. Do not wait for special days, as I always have bargains.

C. A. KRAPE,
SPRING MILLS.

THE NEWS.

James Hall, a married man, and Edith West, a married woman, who eloped from London, were arrested on the arrival of the steamer Oceanic at New York, and their deportation was ordered.

The grand jury in New York returned indictments against thirty men for keeping disorderly houses. The charges against reputable hotelkeepers were denounced by the magistrate as outrages.

Charles Thomas Davis, editor of the Wall Street Review, was indicted on two charges for spreading false rumors to depress Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock.

Magistrate Fleming, of Princess Anne, Va., was sentenced in Norfolk to fourteen years in the penitentiary for the murder of young Snyder.

Ex-Judge William Fullerton, who was one of Rev. Mr. Beecher's lawyers in the great scandal case, died at his home in Newburgh, New York.

In the Elizabeth City (Va.) County Court Nobb Austen and James Crew were indicted for attempted criminal assault.

Captain Thisland, of the wrecked Norwegian bark Ameer, came to New York on the steamer Saratoga from Nassau.

Rabbi Samuel Levine dropped dead while celebrating the Feast of Purim in the Jewish Synagogue in Trenton, N. J.

Daniel Andel was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary in Petersburg, Va., for passing bogus checks.

Charles Louis Marshall died in Newport News from taking an overdose of headache powders.

John Miller, near Ballston, Va., was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of his gun.

The Standard Oil Company disbursed twenty million dollars in dividends.

Captain Reeves, of Whitestone, Va., fell into a well and was drowned.

Eight children of Porter I. Lough, of Weston, W. Va., have smallpox.

The Kentucky legislature adjourned sine die. Governor Taylor will continue to act as governor, and Governor Beckham and the Democrats will make no attempt to get possession of the state buildings until after the Court of Appeals has decided the gubernatorial contest.

Frank Benjamin was convicted at Newport News, Va., of assaulting Miss Caine, and his punishment was fixed at death.

Floods in Illinois have done considerable damage. At Havana three hundred families were driven from their homes.

Charles H. Coster, a member of the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., died in New York.

A steel plant is to be erected at Hamilton, Canada, to cost thirty million dollars.

Mrs. Mary Catherine Harrison died at Shepherdstown, W. Va., aged sixty-seven.

F. S. Heisler died at Dallstown, Pa., aged seventy-five years.

Miss Lizzie Bendall, a pretty girl at Richmond, is missing.

Frank Knobl, a barber, was murdered in Harrisburg.

In Brunswick county, Va., Rev. J. E. Riddick shot four bullets into Dr. W. H. H. Temple, whom the preacher accused of insulting his wife. Both the doctor and Mrs. Riddick deny that there was any insult.

An incendiary fire in a tenement at Newark, N. J., caused the loss of fourteen lives and a number of other persons were slightly burned. The police have arrested Vito Credanza, an Italian, on suspicion.

The Board of Health in San Francisco decided that the death of the Chinaman, which occurred under suspicious circumstances a few days ago, was caused by the bubonic plague.

Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, brother of the late Henry Ward Beecher, was stricken with paralysis at his home in Elmira, N. Y.

Governor Tyler, of Virginia, decided to call a special election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman Epes.

Miss Lois Pearl was killed in Farmington, N. H., by her lover, George French, who then killed himself.

E. A. Moseley was killed while riding on the Southern Railroad track near Moseley Junction, Va.

Charles R. Lewis was convicted in Heathville, Va., on charges of arson and horse-poisoning.

The Springfield colliery, at Mahanoy City, Pa., was destroyed by fire.

Milton Sheets, seventeen years old, was sentenced in Somerset, Pa., to be hanged, and his accomplice, Willar, to ten years in the penitentiary, for the murder of Augustus Glessner.

J. H. Leary, colored, was captured in Norfolk in the third story of a Cumberland street house. He is believed to be the burglar who has been committing various burglaries.

The caskets containing the bodies of President Lincoln and other members of his family were placed in a temporary vault, pending the completion of the new mausoleum.

Judge Fields, at Louisville, sustained the Democrats' contention that the legislature has the right to determine contests for governor and lieutenant governor.

Robert J. Graham, of Toronto, surrendered himself in Jersey City as a fugitive from justice, having embezzled $2,000 from L. Coffee & Co., grain dealers.

Secretary Long and a party of congressmen paid a visit of inspection to the warships in progress of construction at the Newport News shipyards.

William L. Cochran, son of ex-Judge Cochran, of the Supreme Court of Virginia, was suffocated by gas in his boarding house in New York.

Jennie Hempstock, a servant girl in Janesville, Wis., was arrested on the charge of stealing $15,000 from her employer.

Mazie Dove was found in a hayrick, near Winchester, Va., where she had been for three weeks without food.

The management of the St. Louis Transit Company refused all the demands of the street car employes.

The Republicans of Augusta county, Va., elected delegates to the district and state conventions.

The remains of Charles W. Fredericks, who was killed in the Philippines, were buried in Carlisle.

Joseph Howe, of Portsmouth, Va., took laudanum in Norfolk, Va., with suicidal intent.

The Gridiron Club, of Washington, was entertained by the Lotus Club.

Rev. M. T. Turner died at the Retreat for the Sick in Richmond, Va.

Democratic Governor Beckham, of Kentucky, began the organization of a state guard at Frankfort, to be armed with Winchesters. Republican Governor Taylor's troops at the State Capitol were also reinforced. A clash may occur at any moment. Caleb Powers, Republican secretary of state, arrested at Lexington on the charge of being implicated in the killing of Goebel protests his innocence, and says all he wants is a fair trial. Governor Taylor declares the entire proceeding is a Democratic conspiracy

BOERS IN DESPAIR.

REPORTED THAT THEY ADMIT THEIR CAUSE HOPELESS.

DESERTION OF GENERALS.

Lucas Meyer Refuses to Fight Again and Schalkburger is Lukewarm—Burghers are Going Home by the Hundreds, So a Dispatch From Lorenzo Marquez to a London Paper States.

London, (By Cable.)—The Daily Mail has the following dispatch from Lorenzo Marquez:

"Late arrivals from Pretoria say that the Boers themselves now admit that their cause is hopeless.

"Gen. Lucas Meyer refuses to fight again, and has returned to his farm.

"Gen. Schalkburger has also returned, and the burghers are going home by hundreds."

Collapse in Free State.

Bloemfontein, (By Cable.)—It is safe to say that the Boers have completely collapsed in the Free State south of this point.

The British cavalry patrols, going as far as the Modder River, have found no sign of the enemy. The bridge is untouched.

Altogether 400 Boers have come in here to surrender. General Prettyman's proclamation stipulates that the arms must be delivered by noon on Sunday.

GERMANY'S ANSWER.

Emperor William Will Assist in Friendly Mediations When Proper Time Arrives.

Pretoria, (By Cable.)—The German Consul has handed the following dispatch to President Kruger:

"The Government of Germany and the Emperor will gladly be ready to assist in friendly mediations as soon as the fundamental condition to such are apparent—as soon as it is demonstrated that both opponents desire mediation.

"Whether the desire already exists on the British side can be found by the Republics on direct inquiry at London or through the good offices of a third government, which has no important interests of its own to consider in South Africa.

"The latter assumption is qualified with a number of nations in and outside of Europe, but not with Germany."

No Good Offices.

London, (By Cable.)—Outlook, commenting on Lord Salisbury's reply to the United States offer of mediation, says:

"Like M. Delcasse, President McKinley must himself see that this puts an end to all talk of "friendly good offices" on the part of any outside power. But President McKinley, unlike the French Premier, is face to face with that most awkward factor, his November Presidential election, and we know not what even the best of Presidents can be led to do at such times.

"Let us be thankful we have a Pauncefote, not a Sackville-West, at Washington, for we shall need all our tact and firmness there these next few months."

GEN. JOE WHEELER.

His Resignation Not Yet Accepted—Will Fight for His Seat in the House.

Washington, (Special.)—General Joe Wheeler arrived in this city from Atlanta Ga. He is stopping at the Arlington.

In the absence of Secretary Root, he reported formally to Adjutant General Corbin thus complying with the order from the department which brought him from Manila to Washington. The general was in the uniform of a brigadier general of the volunteer army. He looked the picture of health, better than when he left Washington for Manila. He gave General Corbin a brief description of the conditions in Luzon when he left.

He insisted that the war was over, and that nothing more was to be done except to run down a few guerrillas and irregulars. There was difficulty in this work, he said, and there was danger, too, but its prosecution was not "war." Ambuscades were frequent and annoying, and it was not easy to tell whether the hidden force was strong or weak. Three men had been mistaken for a company in some cases.

The general said that the American troops are doing splendid work there. They are sound and healthy and in quite as good shape as they would be at home engaged in similar service.

General Wheeler said that as soon as his resignation had been accepted by the President he intended to make the issue as to his right to a seat in the House of Representatives as a representative from Alabama.

At the conclusion of his interview with General Corbin, General Wheeler went over to the White House, his purpose being to secure speedy action upon his resignation. It is learned that such action has been withheld by the President only to legalize General Wheeler's traveling expenses and per diem up to the moment of his arrival in Washington.

LONG TERM FOR FLEMING.

Fourteen Years in the Penitentiary for Young Snyder's Murderer.

Norfolk, Va., (Special.)—The conclusion of the remarkable trial of Magistrate Fleming, of Princess Anne, for the murder of young Snyder, was reached, when the jury, after a brief consideration of the case, returned a verdict of fourteen years in the penitentiary. The verdict was the result of very astute legal maneuvering on the part of counsel for the prosecution.

Mr. Ackiss, commonwealth's attorney, labored assiduously in behalf of the State, and Mr. Harry K. Walcott, of Norfolk, specially employed by the relatives of young Snyder, the boy who was murdered while gunning on Flemings' farm, made a brilliant and successful assault upon all the defense's evidence. A verdict was quickly reached.

Society of the Army of Puerto Rico.

Chicago, (Special.)—The Society of the Army of Puerto Rico has been incorporated at Springfield, Col. Fred Bennitt, of Joliet, formerly in command of the Third Illinois Regiment, being one of the organizers.

EX-JUDGE FULLERTON DEAD.

Was One of Mr. Beecher's Lawyers in Famous Church Scandal Case.

New York, (Special.)—Ex-Judge William Fullerton, who was one of the lawyers in the trial of the Beecher-Tilton scandal case here died at his home in Newburgh, aged 81 years. Judge Fullerton was at one time a law partner of Charles O'Conor.

Place for Bill Anthony's Widow.

Washington, (Special.)—The director of the census appointed the widow of Bill Anthony, of "Maine" fame, a clerk in the Census Bureau.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations agreed to report the Hay-Pauncefote treaty amending the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, with an amendment granting authority for the defense of the canal by this country when constructed.

The Senate passed the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill after tabling an amendment to pension ex-queen Liliuokalani.

The Coeur d'Alene mine investigation was continued. The War Department furnished the official correspondence.

Rear Admiral A. H. McCormick has been placed on the retired list on his own application.

General Wheeler has tendered his resignation as an officer in the volunteer service.

Former Grand Master Workman Sovereign continued his testimony before the House committee investigating the Idaho mining troubles.

The House unseated Gaston A. Robbins, Democrat, from Alabama, and put in his place William F. Aldrich, Republican.

An urgent deficiency bill was introduced in the House by Chairman Cannon, of the Appropriations Committee.

A number of amendments were made to the Ship Subsidy bill by the House committee.

Representative Adams introduced a bill in the House to reorganize the consular service.

The President made a number of army appointments.

A favorable report has been made on a bill to grant a charter to the Washington Telephone Company.

Speaker Henderson was created Duke of Congress by King Rex, of the Madri Gras, of New Orleans.

Senator Wellington presented the memorial passed by the Maryland legislature, asking Congress to reimburse Frederick county for the tribute paid to General Early during the war.

The Philippine Commission has been completed. Professor Moses, of the University of California, was the last one to accept.

The Senate passed the Finance bill by a vote of 44 to 26. The Quay case was discussed by Senators Simon, Carter and Hoar.

General Corbin has asked Senator Davis to have instituted a complete investigation of his military career.

The Senate committee agreed to favorably report the bill for a government cable to Manila.

FOR EATING HUMAN FLESH.

Chiefs of Alberta Indians May Lose Their Lives.

Chicago, (Special.)—A special to the Record from Vancouver says:

"Three chiefs of the Alberta bay tribes of Indians were brought here from Northern British Columbia to be tried for their lives for eating human flesh. The offenses were committed at a potlach three weeks ago.

"During the potlach the ancient death dance was called for. Martyrs were then asked to step into the circle. Two young bucks and an Indian maiden answered the call and stood naked near a fire while 10 painted savages danced around them, darting at them and biting pieces out of their arms and legs and eating the bleeding morsels.

"A missionary complained to the Government, who warned the tribe that if it ate human flesh again its land would be taken away. In the meantime three chiefs are to suffer for their tribe at the hands of the law."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The German Reichstag adopted several paragraphs of the meat inspection bill, but it now appears that the Emperor and the government cannot, in view of the opposition of the commercial bodies, allow the Agrarians to carry the bill through in its present form.

The Ameer of Afghanistan has issued a statement declaring that England's troubles are his troubles, and that he will stand by her. He also says that Russia feared Afghanistan, as a war with the Afghans would mean a general rising of all Islam.

The Supreme Court of Chile has revoked the sentence of Frederick T. Moore, the absconding teller of the National Bank of Commerce of Boston.

The British steamer Cuvier, from Antwerp to Brazil, was sunk at sea. Three men were rescued.

Ambassador Choate has gone to Cannes, France.

Applications for subscriptions to the British war loan in London far exceeded the amount—$150,000,000. A 2¼ premium was bid. The New York Mutual Life Insurance Company and J. P. Morgan & Co. each offered to take $10,000,000.

Work on the American section of the Paris Exposition is progressing satisfactorily. As usual with such expositions, the buildings will be incomplete when the opening day arrives.

Mlle. Henriot, the actress, who lost her life at the Paris theatre fire, was buried in Montmartre Cemetery. There were pathetic scenes at the interment.

The French government will ask a credit of 3,000,000 francs for the reconstruction of the Theater Comedie Francaise in Paris.

The Theater Francaise, in Paris, one of the oldest and most noted playhouses in France, was destroyed by fire. Mlle. Henriot, a young actress, was burned to death. Most of the valuable statues and paintings were saved.

A British official made a statement in the House of Commons concerning Great Britain's co-operation with the United States for the open door in China.

The British steamer Llandududno brought to Rotterdam the crew of the Norwegian ship Solheim, which was burned at sea.

Eulogies were pronounced in the Senate upon Lord Pauncefote, the ambassador to the United States.

The bubonic plague is spreading in India. The viceroy, Lord Curzon, visited plague patients in Calcutta.

The Reichstag declined to consider the petitions of women asking to enter the universities.

Cases supposed to be bubonic plague have been discovered at Buenos Ayres.

The French Appeal Court affirmed the sentence of dissolution pronounced against the Order of the Assumptionist Fathers.

Russian police are taking increased precautions to protect the Czar's life against Nihilist and Polish plots.

Herr Darnlier, the motor-car inventor, died at Cainstadt, Wurtemberg.

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Six Americans were killed in an ambush recently laid by the Filipinos at Aparri.

At a meeting of Cubans in Havana a committee was appointed to wait upon Mgr. Sbarretti and ask him to resign.

WAS TOO LATE.

GOOD OFFICES OF UNITED STATES DECLINED BY ENGLAND.

LORD SALISBURY'S REPLY.

Only a Go-Between Arrangement Was Proposed—Well-Known Aversion of the British Government to Foreign Intervention Does Not Appear to Have Been Aroused—Offer Presented by Mr. White.

London, (By Cable.)—Prime Minister Salisbury, on the part of the British government, politely declined an offer of the United States government to serve as mediator, with a view to bringing about peace in South Africa. The representations of Presidents Kruger and Steyn to Secretary Hay were forwarded by cable to the United States embassy in London. Henry White, the charge d'affaires, presented them to Lord Salisbury.

The representations made to Great Britain were so put that they assumed nothing of a desire to intervene, but simply transmitted the communication made to United States Consul Adelbert S. Hay, at Pretoria, with the accompanying assurances that anything the State Department could do in the interests of peace would be gladly undertaken. The well-known aversion of the British government to any foreign intervention does not appear to have been aroused.

The offer of mediation emanated from Pretoria, where Mr. Hay, with the other consuls, subsequent to Presidents Kruger and Steyn sending their peace cablegram to Lord Salisbury, were asked to endeavor to secure the good offices of their respective governments, apparently with the view of bringing outside influence to bear upon Lord Salisbury's reply to the Boer overtures. These seem to have been fruitless, except in the instance of the United States consul, whose representations to Secretary Hay were forwarded as above stated. Lord Salisbury courteously received the representations. When Mr. White called at the Foreign Office, by appointment, he received a formal reply from the British government, declining the good offices of the United States in regard to peace. The reasons the Prime Minister gave were the same he made in reply to the cablegrams of President Kruger and Steyn, which were that Great Britain is not prepared to assent to the independence either of the South African Republic or the Orange Free State.

The interview between Mr. White and Lord Salisbury was very brief, the Premier confining himself to a courteous verbal declination, without entering into details.

ONLY ACTING AS A "GO-BETWEEN."

No Proposition Offered by the United States as a Basis of a Peace Agreement.

Washington, (Special.)—It was stated on the highest authority that the United States government in transmitting the communications of President Kruger and Steyn to the British government was not acting in the capacity of a mediator, but simply as a "go-between."

Not a single proposition to serve as a basis of a peace agreement between Great Britain and the Boer republics was set out in the communication to Lord Salisbury. All that was ventured in this first overture was an inquiry as to what Great Britain was likely to demand as the price of stopping the war. To have gone further and have proposed terms on our own account might have placed the United States in the position of an uninvited mediator.

CAPTAIN M'CALLA PARDONED.

President Has Taken Action, and He Will Be Restored to Old Rank.

Washington, (Special.)—President McKinley has granted a full and unconditional pardon to Captain Bowman H. McCalla, of the navy, now serving in the Philippines. In 1890 Captain McCalla, then a commander, was convicted by court-martial of striking a mutinous sailor, and was sentenced to be suspended from rank and duty for a period of three years. In 1891 the unexpired portion of the sentence was remitted by the Secretary of the Navy, and later on Captain McCalla was presented to the Senate as a captain, which would have restored him to his old position. In view of the fact of Captain McCalla's conspicuous service in the war with Spain and later in the Philippines, the President has granted him a full pardon, which will operate to restore him to his old rank and position.

SULZER ASKS FOR LETTERS.

Wants to Show That no American Complained Against Boers.

Washington, (Special.)—Representative Sulzer, of New York, introduced in the House the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

"That the Secretary of State is hereby directed to send to the House of Representatives copies of all letters in the Department of State from citizens of the United States resident in the South African Republic from January 1, 1892, to the present time."

Mr. Sulzer says the purpose of this resolution is to show that no complaints from American citizens against the South African Republic are on file.

Is John Bull Fortifying?

Washington, (Special.)—Representative Sulzer, of New York, introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of War is hereby directed to inform the House of Representatives as early as possible what fortifications Great Britain is erecting, constructing and completing along the northern frontier of the United States, especially at Puget Sound and other places on the Pacific Ocean contiguous to the state of Washington and the district of Alaska."

Heavy Fines for Issuing Passes.

Raleigh, N. C., (Special.)—In the Burke criminal court two fines, each of $2,500, have been imposed upon the Southern Railway for issuing free passes, three years ago, from Raleigh to Morganton, and Morganton to Washington. The railway claimed that the latter was interstate and beyond the court's jurisdiction. An appeal is taken.

Fertilizers in the South.

Columbia, S. C., (Special.)—The sale of fertilizers this year is nearly one-half more than last year. The inference is that the acreage of cotton has been increased proportionately. Hard freezes have injured small grain, of which there was an increased acreage. Farmers, inspired by prevailing prices, are turning back to cotton. All available land will be planted.

The income from the twenty-five cents per ton tax on fertilizers for the present year to date is but $2,348 short of the income for all of last year. The total number of tons sold last year was 264,496, while this year's sales are estimated at 391,675, nearly a half more

YAQUIS AGAIN ROUTED.

Mowed Down by Hundreds by the Mexican Troops—Five Battles Cost Them Dearly.

Austin, Tex., (Special.)—A special from Potam, Mexico, states that during the four days ending on Friday, the Yaqui Indians and the Mexican troops had four engagements near Cocorit, Mexico.

The Mexican troops are endeavoring to force their way through this section of the country, so as to keep a roadway between Forla and that point open for travel. There are a great many Indians known to be in this immediate section, and it is evident that a very strong force will have to be put into the field at once to suppress the uprising.

The engagements of the four days mentioned resulted very disastrously for the Indians, as in the neighborhood of 200 are known to have been killed, and possibly more. The Mexican troops suffered very little loss of life, though some twenty-five soldiers were wounded. All the engagements were in the nature of skirmishes, lasting only a few hours, when the Indians would retire.

The fact that the Maya Indians have also taken to the warpath and are harassing the troops a great deal, gives rise to grave surmises as to how long it will take to bring the uprising to a termination.

A special from Ortiz, state of Sonora, is to the effect that on Friday reports reached there of a bloody skirmish between a band of some 300 Yaquis and about an equal number of soldiers, about fifty miles west of that place, in which the fighting was continued most of the day.

The loss among the soldiers was light, owing to their splendid fortifications. They were ensconced behind a natural breastwork of bowlders on a hillside, with the Indians in the open. It was a cleverly-laid trap, into which the Indians were led, and while they left none of their dead on the field, it is thought their loss is heavy, as quite a number were seen to fall. Reliable information states that fully 2,500 Yaquis are now in the neighborhood of Guayamas, and fully as many more are prowling between Medano and Potom.

Oaxaca, Mex., (Special.)—A force of Mexican troops numbering less than 1,200 men, under Col. Francisco Gonzales, made a steady advance against the Maya Indians in Yucatan during the last several days, and has gained several miles of rebel territory. Several attempts were made by the Indians to ambush the government troops, but were unsuccessful. Skirmishes between the troops and Indians are of daily occurrence, but there are few casualties reported on either side.

"OPEN DOOR" ACCOMPLISHED.

Free Ports for the World in China—Territorial Spheres to Be Abolished.

San Francisco, (Special.)—President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of the University of California, in an address to the Monticello Club, gave the details of the negotiations which Secretary of State Hay has had under way for some time, relative to the China "open door."

President Wheeler learned of the negotiations while in conversation with Secretary Hay, during his recent visit to Washington. He said:

"In the course of the week Secretary of State Hay will announce to the people a victory, not of war—call it of diplomacy, if you please—in that the ports of China will be opened to the commerce of the world. He has reached an understanding with Great Britain, France, Russia, and Germany which do away with territorial spheres of influences.

"According to the terms of the agreement there will be no longer any spheres of influence in the Flowery Kingdom. Customs tariffs will be abolished, as well as other imposts upon shipping. The idea is to make the ports free to the world's commerce and give all nations a free hand in exporting their products. It is the consummation of the British idea of the 'open door,' which found so strong an advocate in Lord Beresford."

SAVED BY THE ENGINE PILOT.

Remarkable Escape of One of a Party of Three—His Companions Killed.

Trenton, N. J., (Special.)—Three men were struck by a train on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, near Hopewell. Two were killed and the third had a miraculous escape. The men killed were Lorenzo Arnuto and Feters Luigi. The one who escaped was Salvator Altenetti.

The three men were walking along the track when struck. When the train was stopped, after running a short distance, Altenetti was found on the cow catcher in an unconscious condition. He was brought to Trenton, and taken to St. Francis' Hospital, where he is expected to recover. The three men were New Yorkers, and had their homes on Maria street, in that city.

No More Prizes in Tobacco.

Washington, (Special.) — Commissioner Wilson, of the internal revenue, has decided to proceed against manufacturers of tobacco and cigarettes who violate the section which excludes all gifts, prizes, premiums, etc., or orders for the same placed in the packages. The Commissioner sent telegraphic instructions to collectors of internal revenue that tobacco and cigarettes found upon the market in disregard of the rule, stamps bearing cancellation on and after March 1, must be seized.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Ohio has thirty-three clerks' unions.

Paris has a hotel for working girls.

Germany has legalized trades unions.

Great Falls, Mont., has a labor temple.

China is to have an American saw mill.

Two-thirds of Chili's public school teachers are women.

San Francisco painters want $3.50 for eight hours on April 1.

Unionists may nominate a candidate for mayor at Atlanta.

In every sash, door, and blind factory in Chicago eight hours constitute a day's work.

At Toledo Mayor Jones was one of the speakers at the open meeting of the carpenters' union.

The Philadelphia building trades have amalgamated under the name of the Allied Building Trades Council. They want an eight-hour day and increased wages May 1.

An agitation is being started for the introduction of an eight-hour workday in the clothing trade in Brooklyn.

A union label for carpenters' trimmed work in Brooklyn has been adopted and registered with the secretary of state.

The people have voted favorably in the Swiss canton of Basle on the bill relative to the insurance of the non-employed.

The war between England and the Boers in South Africa has hurt the diamond industry in this country, and diamond workers in all branches of the trade—cutters, setters, polishers—are leading lives of enforced idleness. Brooklyn is a principal center of the business in the United States.

KEYSTONE STATE.

LATEST NEWS GLEANED FROM VARIOUS PARTS.

PUBLIC OFFICER ARRESTED

Dauphin County Court's Decision Relative to "a Reasonable Time"—Another Big Increase in Wages in Western Pennsylvania—New York Automobile Company Purchases Doylestown Plant.

William Deibert, one of the members of the Board of Poor Directors, was arrested at Allentown on a charge of embezzling funds as a public officer. Deibert came to town and met his fellow-members of the poor board, to whom he tendered his resignation. Immediately after this District Attorney Groman ordered Constable Gruele to lodge information against Deibert. This was done and Deibert placed under arrest. He waived a hearing. Alderman Schiffert, before whom Constable Gruele made the complaint, demanded bail to the amount of $1,000, which was furnished by the son of the accused poor director, Frank Deibert. The story of the finding of irregularities in the accounts of Deibert by the county auditors, has already been told. The auditors are still at work. Another alleged bogus bill has been found. It was made out in the name of O. D. J. Wright, of West Catasauqua, who, it was alleged, furnished provisions to the amount of $10.50 to Mrs. Emma Schoeneberger. Wright denies that he furnished the goods or received the money. District Attorney Groman is going over the accounts with the county auditors to ascertain the amount of Deibert's alleged irregularities. Deibert says that he realizes that he has made a grave mistake. He expresses a willingness to reimburse the county, but the district attorney says the charge will be pushed regardless of whether Deibert repays or not.

Payment of Demand Notes.

The question of what is "a reasonable time" to ask for the payment of a demand note, one that has never been settled by the courts of Pennsylvania, was the subject of an opinion from Judge Simonton, at Harrisburg. In May, 1893, the Harrisburg National Bank discounted a note payable on demand for $7,000 for the benefit of the maker, John W. Reily, it being indorsed by Caroline W. Reily. The note was not presented for payment until March, 1896, when Mr. Reily could not pay, and the bank came upon the executor of the endorser, the latter having died. The executor denied liability, as a "reasonable time" for demanding payment had expired, the time being more than thirty-three months. The bank brought suit, contending that the note did not become due until demand was made for its payment. Judge Simonton decided for the defendant, saying: "The necessary inference from decisions (of our own State) and from the promises on which they are based is that the indorser in the case before us if demand was not made within a reasonable time cannot be held liable. The courts have not laid down any hard and fast rule on the question what is a reasonable time within which demand of payment must be made on a note payable on demand. There is no case, however, that decides that a delay of thirty-three months is reasonable, and it certainly is not. By the failure of the plaintiff to demand payment of the note in controversy in this case from the maker until the lapse of more than thirty-three months after the note was made and indorsed and delivered to plaintiff, the indorser was discharged from liability on her indorsement. The Prothonotary is, therefore, directed to enter judgment in favor of the defendant, if exceptions be not filed within the time limited by law."

To Make Automobiles.

A deal has been consummated by which the Winslow Automobile Company, of New York, secures the Doylestown Agricultural and the Lenape Bicycle Works. F. M. Conley, a representative of the company, states that the demand for the automobiles far exceeds their capacity to turn them out at their present works, and as soon as the transfer is made extensive improvements will be made to the plant here. This will be a new industry to Doylestown, and will give employment to 300 employees.

Judge Mitchell's Illness.

Superior Court Judge John I. Mitchell, who was taken suddenly ill several weeks ago, was removed from Wellsboro to Philadelphia to receive treatment in the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital. The trip was made in the private car of Judge Mitchell's son-in-law, Deputy Attorney General Fleitz. Dr. M. L. Bacon accompanied him.

Highest Rate for Puddling.

The Amalgamated Association wage scale for March and April was settled at Sharon and resulted in an increase for the puddlers from $5.75 to $6. The advance of 25 cents gives an advance of 4 per cent. to the finishers, making an increase of 12 per cent. since July 1, or 37 per cent. over last year's scale. This is the highest rate paid for puddling since 1870, and affects several thousand men in Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania.

Nail Scratch Caused Death.

Blood poisoning resulting from a slight scratch on the thumb received a week ago while handling a barrel of flour caused the death of Jeremiah S. Thomas, proprietor of a Pottstown bakery. The injury came from a small nail in the barrel hoop. He was 47 years of age.

County Jail at Plainfield Burned.

An overheated stove in the corridor of the county jail and courtroom, in Park avenue, Plainfield, caused a fire which gutted the building before the firemen arrived. No prisoners were in the cells.

Hotel Robbed.

Thieves entered the Centreville Hotel in the absence of the proprietor, Frank Huck, and, breaking open the money drawer, stole a shotbag containing $19.

In Brief.

Robbers entered the cigar factory of Clarence H. Young, Manheim, and carried off 49,5 0 cigars.

Howard C. Orwig, aged about 45 years, a farmer residing near Lewisburg, made an unsuccessful attempt to take his life by shooting himself twice in the head with a revolver.

County Solicitor Greenawalt issued an execution for $408.17 against Jacob R. Becker, a delinquent tax collector of Berks county, and his sureties, Amos M. Dunn and Thomas Adams, of Fleetwood.

No Two Finger Prints Alike.

The chance of two finger prints being alike is not one in sixty-four billions.

IN THE GLOAMING.

The summer day is dying,
The drosy flowrets fold;
Long shadow soft is lying
On the green and gold.

The brook, what is it saying,
Or is it laughter sings,
Some voice of joy was playing
Among day's happy things?

The brook is flowing,
But not like summer streams;
Faint lights are on it glowing—
It is the drift of dreams.
—John Vance Cheney, in Century.

Joshua Baker's Downfall.

By Charles J. Adams.

Joshua Baker's downfall began with the election of women to the school board. In the little Massachusets hill town where he lived he had ruled with a rod of iron, since the unlucky day when he was sent to represent his district in the legislature. That was his introduction into public life, and it created within him an insatiable appetite for office.

He had been first selectman and chairman of the school board for more years than we younger people could remember, and in both capacities rode roughshod over his companions in office. There was a magnetic power about the man, or he would not have been reelected year after year. He was an efficient and faithful public servant, but association with him in the administration of town affairs was an unpleasant task, which few craved.

The novelty of placing women on the school board strongly appealed to the people of the town—we will call it Ridgeville. The first year the plan was adopted, Mrs. Abel Ayres and Miss Samantha Dock became Joshua Baker's partners in office. The former possessed a fine education and great culture, but was totally lacking in fighting ability. This deficiency was more than made up, however, by Miss Samantha, who had a very determined mind of her own, and enjoyed nothing better than a tilt with her neighbors. When the result of the election was known, everybody realized that war was inevitable, and its beginning was awaited with keen expectancy. It came even sooner than was apprehended.

Joshua Baker frowned and hemmed and hawed when he read, one morning a week later, a note he had just taken from the postoffice.

"Dear Sir," it began. "We, the undersigned, beg leave to inform you that there will be a meeting of the school board to-morrow evening, in the selectmen's room, for organization and the transaction of routine business." And it was signed by Mrs. Abel Ayres and Miss Samantha Dock. It was written in Miss Samantha's nervous hand, and every letter breathed defiance.

The postoffice was filled with idlers. Joshua's face betrayed his vexation, and in response to a query as to the cause of it, he read the note aloud, in a clear, deliberate voice which, nevertheless, attempted no concealment of his disgust. That was his first mistake.

"Wall, I'll be blowed!" ejaculated Silas Wiggans, the village blacksmith. "Pretty headstrong, aint they? Takin' the reins right into their own hands."

"Indeed they are, sir. But they will find they can gain no advantage over me by such a course. I shall not attend their meeting."

"Ye'd best not stay away," ventured Mr. Wiggins, after a short pause. "They'd be electing one of themselves chairman, and nobody knows what other nonsense. 'Pears to me ye'd ought to be there, for the safety of the public, if for no other reason."

This was a new thought to Joshua. He hemmed and frowned more violently than before.

"I believe you are right, Mr. Wiggins," he said, at last. "Yes, you are certainly right. My obligations to the public cannot be laid aside. I will attend the meeting and," raising his voice, "my good friends, I invite you all to be present.'

That was Joshua's second blunder. It was customary in those days for the meetings of the school board to be open to the public, but the privilege was seldom taken advantage of. On this occasion however, the selectmen's room was crowded. Mrs. Abel and Miss Samantha were at first surprised, then vexed, when they understood that Joshua had especially invited the crowd to witness their defeat. Samantha's black eyes snapped dangerously.

"We may as well begin at once," she said, as Joshua, the last of the three, entered the room. "We'll ballot for chairman first."

The committeewomen and the lone committeeman seated themselves at the long table and prepared their ballots. Samantha counted them, calmly taking this responsibility upon herself. There was one vote for each of the three members. Joshua's face was a study. He had never seriously doubted that he would be elected at once, as he had been for so many years. The two women exchanged significant glances.

The result was not changed by the second ballot, nor by the third. Finally, when, after the ninth ballot, Miss Samantha announced that still there was no election, she held up her hand to stay Joshua, who was already preparing his next vote.

"One moment Mr. Baker," she said, grimly. "I guess this has gone about far enough. We may as well understand each other right now. Neither Mrs. Ayres nor I want to be chairman. We've been voting each for the other right along, and we can keep it up a spell longer if need be. That shows that you have been voting for yourself."

"Yes, madam!" exclaimed the now furious Joshua. "I have been voting for myself, and I shall contiue to do so, because I believe that I am the only member of the board capable of performing the duties of chairman as they should be performed."

"That's all right," interrupted Samantha. " We don't blame you a mite; and as we don't want the office, we are willing to elect you on the next ballot, only you must agre to some things first. We know how you have carried on, how you have refused to put to vote motions you didn't like and bulldozed generally the other members of the committeee. It's time to call a halt. If you will promise faithfully, in the presence of these people that you have invited here, to deal with us fairly, and to conduct the meeting of this committee in a parliamentry manner, we'll elect you. If you won't promise, we can keep up the deadlock forever. What do you say?"

A titter had begun in the audience, which grew into a hearty laugh, and finally broke into open applause as Samantha ceased speaking. For a moment Joshua looked about him at the people and at the women before him, like some enraged animel who would toss them all on his horns. But seeing that his official companions held the upper hand, and that the sympathy of the people was clearly against him, he restrained himself with an effort and forced a smile to his lips.

"I gladly promise," he said, "to do whatever is right. More than that I would not promise for the highest office, every point, the ridicule at his discussion and prepare for our tenth ballot."

Mr. Baker was unanimously elected, but the women had won a victory, and Joshua was not only defeated, but humiliated openly before the people.

Humiliated he certainly was, and sought savagely for an opportunity to take revenge. The meetings of the school board that winter were stormy ones, and it was largely to the crowds that gathered to witness the frays that Mrs. Abel and Miss Samantha owed their escape from much the same browbeating to which their predecessors had submitted. As the year rolled on and Joshua was thwarted at every point , the ridicule at his discomfiture became more open. Ridicule is a powerful factor in politics, and Joshua viewed with alarm his waning prestige. It was not until spring, however, that he saw his chance to strike a decisive blow and assert his mastership.

There had been constant difficulty that year in keeping a teacher at the Centre school. One had resigned to accept a more lucrative position elsewhere, another had been taken suddenly ill, while a third had proved incapable and been dismissed. As each vacancy occured, Mrs. Abel and Miss Samantha urged the election of a Miss Clay of Ridgeville, a young woman admirably fitted for the position, but whose election had been strenuously opposed by Joshua. The last time he had won his point only by promising that Miss Clay should be given a trial, should annother vacancy occur during the year.

Now on the opening day of the spring term, Joshua received word that the young man they had engaged was unable to appear. As he walked upstreet in a quandary how to avoid keeping his promise, he saw Mrs. Abel and Samantha ride past in the stage, apparently bound to the city. A sudden light broke upon him. He posted messengers to the houses of his absent fellow-committeemen to call a special meeting of the board that noon, to elect a new teacher. Then, feeling sure there could be no meeting that day and that he was technically justified in acting on his own account, he himself hastened to the city, to secure a young man he had long had in mind for the position.

But Mrs. Abel and Miss Samantha had not gone to the city. They had each received a notice, like that sent to Joshua, that the teacher they had engaged had failed them, and having in mind Joshua's promise, had decided to act on their own responsibility, without farther consultation. Accordingly they had merely gone down the road a mile or two by stage, to the home of Miss Clay, where they offered her the position. In short Miss Clay opened school that very morning, less than two hours after the regular opening hour.

Finding Joshua's message, on their return home, the two women met again, shortly afterward, at the selectmen's room, at the specified hour, but no Joshua appeared. Partly surmising the truth, and hughly enjoying their advantage, they elected Miss Clay permanent teacher, and fixed her salary with due formality.

Joshua's emotions, when he drove into town that evening with his imported teacher, defy expression. The story was soon noised about, and his new defeat redoubled the former ridicule. The upshot of the matter was that he resigned from the board in great indignation.

But that was not the end. At the next town meeting, although still a candidate for selectman, he was ignominiously defeated. Since that day he has run for several other offices, but his downfall is complete, and he has never been successful.

Miss Samantha, having enjoyed her victory to the full, declined a reelection, but Mrs. Abel is still a member of the school board, and will be continued there so long as she will consent to serve.—Youth's Companion.

MARRIAGE BY FORCE.

Giants of Terra del Fuego Take Advantage of Their Strength.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook tells of a little-known race of aborigines in an article in the Century Magazine on "The Giant Indians of Tierra del Fuego," whom he visited on the Belgian Arctic expedition. Of their marriage customs he writes:

Marriage, like almost everything Ona, is not fixed by established rules. It is arranged at the convenience of the contracting parties. Women generally have very little to say about it. The bargain is made almost solely by the men, and physical force is the principal bond of union. For ages the strongest bucks have been accustomed to steal women from neighboring tribes, and from neighboring clans of their own tribe. The Onas, being by far the most powerful Indians, have thus been able to capture and retain a liberal supply of wives. A missionary who has been in constant contact with these Indians for thirty years has given it entirely satisfactory to their peculiar emotions and habits of life.

The relation to one another of the women who possess but one husband in common in the family wigwam is of novel interest. As a rule, they are no more jealous than are the children in a civilized home circle. The principal reason for this is that the several wives are often sisters. A young man takes by force, by mutual agreement, or by barter, the oldest daughter of a family. If he proves himself a good hunter and a kind husband, the wife persuades her sister to join her wigwam and share her husband's affections. Frequently, when a girl is left an orphan, she is taken into a family and trained to become the supplementary wife of her benefactor in after years. In the hut each wife has her own assigned position, always resting in exactly the same spot, with all of her belongings about her. The wealth of the household is not common to all the occupants. Each woman has her own basket of meat fragments or shellfish, her own bag with implements, needles, sinews, and bits of fur, and each wife has her own assemblage of children

The work of the man is strictly limited to the chase. He carries his bow and quiver of arrows, and his eye is ever on the horizon for game; but he seldom stoops to anything like manual labor that is not connected with the actual necessities of the chase. He kills the game, but the wife must carry it into camp. In moving, the women take up all of their earthly possessions, pack them into a huge roll, and with this firmly strapped across their backs they follow the unencumbered lead of their brave but ungallant husbands. Thus the women carry, day after day, not only all the household furniture, but the children and the portable portions of the house. The women certainly have all the uninteresting detail and the drudgery of life heaped upon them, but they seem to enjoy it. In defense of the men it should be said that they are worthy husbands. They will fight fiercely to protect their own blood. It is a crying sin of the advance of Christian civilization that this red man of the far south should be compelled to lay down his life at the feet of the heartless pale-faced invaders to shield the honor of his home.

Fruit and Milk Hard to Get.

"Another deprivation that must always be sadly felt," writes an American woman in Manila, "is the lack of fresh fruit and sweet milk. There is not such a thing as a berry of any sort cherry or any small fruit. The insipid banana, the mango apple and mango stems are plentiful, it is true, and in the way of vegetables lettuce, tomatoes, cucumbers and a poor quality of sweet corn may be had, and, as a matter of course, anything and everything that is canned, but what woman who herself puts up her own fruit, or supervises it, will eat tinned abominations or is willing to use condensed milk? Nearly all tales of foreign countries leave one in the same frame of mind that characterized the Scotchman from Peebles, who, after visiting Glasgow and Edinburgh, said: 'They may be gran', yon cities; I dinna doot it—but Peebles for me!' "

Why She Kept the Map.

A householder in London recently noticed that his cook had stuck up in her kitchen a map of South Africa with the British possessions colored red, the Transvaal brown, the Orange Free State yellow, and Portuguese territory green. "Do you take an interest in the war, Mary?" he asked. "No sir," replied the cook, "but I mean to 'ave a skirt like that brown bit, and blouses like them other colors; and I'm just keepin' the map to match the patterns with when I get a hevenin hoff, sir!"

A Large Diamond.

The "Light of Kimberley" is the name given to the great diamond found last year in the Kimberley diamond mines of South Africa, which has been sent to the Paris Exposition.

It is said to be worth $2,065,000. It is exceeded in value, diamond experts say, by only one diamond in the world —the famous Koh-i-noor brilliant which is one of Queen Victoria's crown jewels. The Koh-i-noor is valued at $4,000,000.

VICTIMS OF CALISAYA.

TERRIBLE EFFECTS FROM THE USE OF YELLOW CINCHONA BARK.

Authorities of Insane Asylums Have Begun to Note the Presence of the Calisaya Toper—A Drug that Eats Away the Brain's Thought Centers.

Calisaya has finally found its way into the drink of the Chicago high liver. The use of the drug in New York City as a means of stimulating the stomach of dissipated men and women has already attracted attention from physicians. Authorities of insane asylums have also begun to note the presence of the "calisaya victim," although it is probable he has been more or less in existence for a great many years past. It is not so very long ago that it was uncommon in the west to have a drinking man order calisaya in connection with his liquor. In fact, he was ashamed to do so if he understood its use, and generally took it in the privacy of his rooms or through the prescription of a lenient physician. Now it is quite a fad to mix the liquor and calisaya in the delusion that the body is being permanently assisted and the nerves protected from the evil effect of too much stimulant. I saw the other day the brain of a man who had died from a combination of too much whisky and calisaya, writes H. I. Cleveland in the Chicago Times-Herald. A local physician has also called my attention to two cases of men under his treatment for the purpose of being freed from the use of the powerful drug.

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Calisaya, or yellow cinchona bark, reaches in its permanent effect on the system the heart and the brain at about the same time—not quite so quickly as small doses of arsenic would or medical doses of strychnia, but quick enough to produce at an early period some form of idiocy in the mind of the user. The thought centers of the brain are quite rapidly eaten out. A tissue is destroyed which under ordinary circumstances ought to last until a man has passed his sixtieth year. The limbs begin to tremble as the use of the drug increases. There may be more or less uncertainty in speech. Thought, which at first has been quickened by the influence of the calisaya, grows dull, and the liquor which is taken with it does not serve to quicken it. I am told that a cloud seems to pass over the brain, and things are seen by the mental eye as through a mist. Of course the drinker who needs his "brace" every twenty-four hours ascribes the first symptoms of disintegration to the liquor and a bad stomach and takes more calisaya. But this simply serves to hasten his end with a form of idiocy said to be not quite so painful as that from liquor alone. Men who eat heavily, drink much and take but little exercise are noted as the ones who now publicly absorb calisaya and point to it as a delightful innovation introduced by their better educated brothers of the east. In time their doses of calisaya fail to produce the desired beneficial results. If medical assistance is then desired the victim has in most instances gone so far toward making a little something lower than a beast of himself that it is only necessary to write out his death certificate and ascribe the cause to some other reason than yellow cinchona bark.

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Cinchona, or chinchona, is so called after the Countess of Chinchon. Chinchon is a community in Spain near Madrid. The countess was the vice queen of Peru, who, in 1638, was cured of fever by the use of cinchona bark, and who assisted in making the remedy known, without regard to all the consequences. The bark from which the drug is made comes from a genus of evergreen trees, natives of the Andes from Colombia to Bolivia, growing chiefly on the eastern slopes at an average altitude of from 5,000 to 8,000 feet. Here are found the sources of Peruvian or cinchona bark and of quinine. There are about forty species, but the cinchona bark of commerce is produced by about a dozen. The barks commonly found at any pharmacy are chiefly Peruvian bark, calisaya and red cinchona. Ordinary cinchona bark is valuable as a remedy in fevers and as a general tonic, but the alkaloids obtainable from the bark have in practice largely taken the place of the bark itself. If the calisaya toper could confine himself to medicinal doses he probably would never suffer any ill effects, but he absorbs the drug in practically the same quantities as he does his whisky or brandy.

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I asked Dr. Frank N. Doud, a student of calisayic victims, what particular ill effect local users of the drug would feel, aside from those I have mentioned. He said that they would be particularly liable to attacks of la grippe, and that this poison in their system would drive the la grippe to the head, with temporary or permanent insanity following. A person addicted to the use of calisaya is much more apt to take la grippe in its severe or fatal form. Dr. Doud noted also that hard drinkers who suddenly ceased the use of liquor eventually take calisaya as a substitutes and find that they have jumped from the frying pan into the fire. He deplores the use of calisaya in social drinking because of its damning effect upon the nerve centers. As the habit is rapidly growing in Chicago drinking circles we shall soon have for treatment the calisayic heart, the calisayic stomach and the calisayic brain, with a fit termination in a calisayic insane asylum or cemetery.

CORN IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

It is the Most Valuable Product of the United States.

"The interest which the United States is taking in making an interesting corn exhibit in the Paris Exposition of 1900 is chiefly economic, of course," says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "Corn is the most valuable of all the products of the United States. It represents more money than any other one article produced in this country. Moreover, its lead is lengthening instead of shortening. Corn crops which pass the 2,000,000,000 bushel mark have grown common in recent years. They will undoubtedly occur still oftener in the near future. It is to the interest of the country to popularize this article of food in the rest of the world to the greatest possible extent.

"But corn at one time may be said to have figured in the political history of the United States just as prominently as it now does in the country's economic development. The earlier white men on this continent record their surprise at the extent to which the Indians used this cereal as an article of food. The length of time which the red men could conduct campaigns through the forests on a small supply of dried corn, which they would sometimes pound into a meal with stones and eat raw, and at other times bake into a sort of bread, or roast it on the ear, was a revelation to the Spaniards, French and English visitors to the present territory of the United States two or three centuries ago. The newcomers, however, quickly adopted the usages of the aborigines in this particular, and corn was thus made to figure with a good deal of conspicuousness in American history.

"One of the reasons why the French of Canada could never hope to maintain themselves in the contest for supremacy with the English and the residents of the thirteen colonies was that corn could be grown north of the lakes and the St. Lawrence in limited quantities only. This valuable American product, which the Indians with their stone implements could plant between the stumps of their rude clearings or on the prairie, could be utilized to an important extent by those Indians only who resided in what is now the United States. The more northern tribes could grow it only in trifling quantities, and their French allies were thus deprived of a valuable aid in the maintenance of their power. Corn was one of the factors which gave the victory to the English and the Americans in the war which expelled the French from North America in 1755-63. It thus reserved the better part of the continent to the younger and more progressive branch of the Anglo-Saxon race, who appropriated it a dozen years after the French were driven out. Here is an additional reason why Americans should take an interest in the expansion of the market for corn, and happily they are introducing it to a larger and larger portion of the world. The exports in 1899, 186,000,000 bushels, have been four times as great as they were five years ago."

Dirt and Art "Values."

"Dirt is a great promoter of picture sales," remarked a New Orleans dealer, rather cynically the other morning. "For over a year I had a couple of small canvases on exhibition here in the store, and although they were really works of art, I couldn't get rid of them at any figure. They were studies in oil by a young French painter—one an ideal head and the other a landscape, and they were well worth my original price of $100 apiece. There were no customers for them, however, and after a few months I cut that down to $50 and then dropped a notch at a time until I finally ticketed them at $8.49 for the pair. I put on the tag partly as a joke and partly because I was mad, but I must confess I was considerably surprised when nobody took up the proposition. Then I had a bright idea. I took two pictures out of their handsome 'shadow boxes,' slapped them into a couple of shabby gilt frames, put back the first price and sent them over to a second-hand store in the Old Quarter. The place I am speaking of is beyond doubt the dirtiest den in town. It is cluttered up with broken furniture, smells like a morgue and hasn't been swept since the year 1, but nevertheless it is a great resort for Northern curio hunters. They imagine they make 'discoveries' there, and sure enough, in less than a week one of them discovered my paintings and almost dislocated his arm in getting out his pocket book before anybody could rush in ahead of him. My conscience is easy, for he got a bargain as it was, but the episode is discouraging. I'm thinking of discharging our scrub woman and emptying a few trash barrels around the store. Then, may be, I'll be able to convince people that I have works of art on the premises."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

What the Boer Has Done.

The Boer has not been without his uses in the world scheme of civilization. Like the American backwoodsman, he has blazed the way for the march of progress. His bold and restless spirit has pointed out a path to the crowding nations of the old world. His have been the privations, his the toil and his the peril. But his function is at an end; civilization presses at his heels; the land from which he drove out the Kaffir calls for a denser population. He must submit to absorption or perish. For the present he refuses to be absorbed.—The Forum.

THE JOKERS' BUDGET.

That Morning Growl.

The coffee she serves
In a pot that is quaint,
But it gets on my nerves—
It would madden a saint;
It is muddy and cold
And so weak it is faint;
My cup could not hold
Much more grounds for complaint.
—Chicago Record.

This Serious World.

"Young man, this is a serious world."

"I know it, uncle. It's so serious that it makes me laugh."—Boston Courier.

The Savage Bachelor.

"Anyway," said the Sweet Young Thing, "it is the man who is the most scared at a wedding."

"Of course," said the Savage Bachelor; "he has the most sense."—Indianapolis Press.

Time to Attack.

"The attack on Koffyfontein should be made before breakfast," remarked Mr. Bellefield.

"You certainly have strong grounds for your suggestion," added Mr. Bloomfield.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Lessons in Gallantry.

"What did the empress dowager threaten to behead you for?"

"For neglecting my manners," said the young Chinese emperor. "I forgot to get up and give her the throne when she came into the room."—Washington Star.

Taken by Surprise.

"Where were you born, Thomas?" asked the teacher, eyeing the new pupil over his glasses.

"Born in sins," answered the frightened little boy, falling back upon his recollections of the catechism.—Chicago Tribune.

A Womar's Discovery.

Isabelle—"I used to sacrifice myself for other people."

Belinda—"Don't you do it now?"

Isabelle—"No. I've quit it; people seem to like me just as well, and I know I'm more amiable and better looking.—Detroit Free Press.

The Mysterious Code.

"How happily the Von Grootses seem to live together."

"Yes. I can't get at the secret of it."

"The secret?"

"Of course; does he let her have her own way all the time, or does she let him have his?"

Choosing a Wife.

Fuddy—One cannot help falling in love with a handsome woman who knows how to dress herself.

Duddy—Yes; but when a man chooses a wife he is wiser to choose one who can dress a turkey or a lobster than one who knows only how to dress herself.—Boston Transcript.

The Great Obstacle.

"What's Mamie crying for?"

"She wants to vote when she grows up."

"Well, what's she crying about? May be she can vote all right."

"Yes, but little Tommie Stickelbat says he won't marry a strong minded girl."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Her Earnest Suggestion.

"I'm thinking," said Mr. Staylate, "of getting one of those fashionable new hats. Do you think it would be the thing for me? It's all the go, you know.

"All the go, eh?" she said, stifling a yawn. "Get one, by all means. It's just what you need."—Philadelphia Press.

A Matter of Doubt.

Jack—"I don't know whether to get married or go to the gold diggings."

Tom—"Why don't you ask the girl?"

Jack—"I have asked her."

Tom—"What did she say?"

Jack—"She said get married."

Tom—"Then why don't you?"

Jack—"She suggested another girl."
—Detroit Free Press.

A Mean Insinuation.

"There was a time," exclaimed young Spenders, who had gone through a fortune, "when people used to say I had more money than brains. They can't say it now."

"No?" queried the caustic cad.

"No. I'm down to my last penny."

"Ah, but you have the penny."—Philadelphia Press.

Expectation and Realization.

"You want a place as office-boy?"

"Yes, sir."

"Where are you from?"

"Boston."

"Ah! How much pay per week do you want?"

"I want a hundred dollars, Sir."

"A hundred dollars?"

"Yes sir. "That's what I want, but I expect to get about three dollars."

Mystified.

"Mamma, my birthday comes this year on Monday, doesn't it?"

"Yes, dear."

"And last year it was on Sunday, wasn't it?"

"Yes, dear."

"Did it come on Saturday year before last?"

"Yes, dear."

"Mamma, how many days in the week was I born on?"

How Are Those Shoes Wearing?

Perhaps you are one of the very large number who bought shoes at this store in the last few months. If you are, the question applies to you.

We are interested in every pair of our shoes that are in service. Our interest never ceases while the shoes "live."

We want to know just how the shoes we sell wear. If any make that we handle isn't up to the mark, we are just as eager to know it as anyone could be—and if you don't tell us how the shoes wear, we can never know whether our shoemakers are living up to their contracts or not.

Mingle's Shoe Store.

Bellefonte, Pa.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the first and final account of H E. Duck, as-ignee of Israel Confer will be presented to the court for confirmation on Wednesday, April 25th, 1900, and unless exceptions be filed thereto on or before the second day of the term, the same will be confirmed.

M. I GARDNER,
Bellefonte, Pa., March 22, 1900. Prothonatary.

How the Devil Broke Up an Ancient Poker Club at Centre Hill.

Away back, Centre Hill had a poker party of hillers and loopers, some of whom are in pastures on the other side and some still feeding on this side. The boys did their shuffling on the sly, and quietly, as they enjoyed the chips as they sat around the poker table, anxious not to be found out.

Near the pike, between the Brockenhoff farm buildings and Centre Hill, stood an unoccupied business office, and this the knights of the deck frequented for their night's games. The door was always securely fastened on the inside and certain taps admitted a member of the gang. One of the fellows was then a clerk in the Centre Hill store, and he was noted for his unmatchable profanity. One night there was cheating in the game, and this opened the floodgates of profanity with which the clerk was gifted, and amidst it, every member being inside, there came the regular tap-sign, and without any unlocking from the inside, the door opened, and the devil stood partly under it in all the habiliments of his satanic majesty. The door was at once shut against old nick but it opened again, and cloty was there, but disappeared in a few seconds to see whether his fires were kept up, and the party simply adjourned without a motion for it being necessary, and no more meetings were held there.

Adjoining the Centre Hill cemetery on the rise on the west side, stood an abandoned study of the Presbyterian minister. This the poker set next fixed upon as a safe place to meet, as neither the devil or anybody would be likely to lurk around a grave yard at night. Here they met to shuffle the cards. But alas! who came around again but the devil! the inside fastenings flew open along with the door, and there stood the ruler of darkness, in all his hideousness and most frightful business garb—and vanished.

The poker party scattered; the devil's second appearance was equivalent to a motion to adjourn sine die. And we may be excused for crediting the devil for having done one good thing.

Man and Wife Gored to Death by a Bull

Near Nescopec, on Monday afternoon, the bodies of E. C. Stout and his wife, who lived on a farm, were found buried under the snow in their barnyard, and it is the supposition that while at work in his yard, where a vicious bull was kept, Mr. Stout was attacked by the animal.

His wife, it is presumed, came to his assistance and met a similar fate.

Mrs. Stout's neck was broken and her body stripped of her clothing, which was torn to shreds. So terribly was Mr. Stout's body mangled that recognition was barely possible.

From the deserted appearance of the house, and the fact that the heavy snow which covered the bodies fell Thursday night, it is thought that the farmer and his wife met their fearful fate on Thursday last.

Had His Arm Cut Off.

William Freed, an employee of the Milton Iron Company, met with a sad and painful accident while at work last Friday morning. He was working at the shears and in stooping to pick something up, thinking the machinery had stopped, he placed his left arm on the lower knife and it was cut off below the elbow.

Thumb Lacerated

Arthur Bettleyon, employed on E. M. Huyett's mill above Colyer, got the thumb on the right hand into the bolting saw this week, cutting off part of the member above the first joint.

BIG LUMBER DEAL.

Transfer of Thousands of Acres.—A Railroad from the Southside Mountains to Centre Hall.

Well authenticated report has it that a large deal has been consummated in a lumber tract of many thousand acres, lying south of Tusseyville, in the mountains, covering what is known as the "Kettle."

The parties owning the immense tract are Messrs. Beecher & Sober, an old and well-known firm of lumber men, who have sold the tract to Witmer & Co., also well-known in these parts. The consideration is said to be $90,000.

The new firm, we are informed, will build a lumber railroad from the Kettle to Centre Hall station, the latter to be their shipping point. The railroad will strike the valley at Boal's Gap, thence direct to Stone mill, where the first and only hill will be encountered on the road leading past the farm once owned by John Rishel, dec'd, thence to the station at this place. The road may ultimately become 20 miles in length by the time the most distant parts of the tract are reached in the progress of lumbering.

It is said the new firm will offer facilities to the people of the south side of the valley for travel and traffic to and from Centre Hall, in connection with their lumber trains which will be a convenience. The lumber operation will have timber enough to last fifteen years or more, and lumber hands in these parts will find a good opening for many years of employment.

Once Centre Hall Boy Catches a Burglar in New York.

George H. Rishell, son of John Rishell, dec'd, formerly of this place, and his family were at dinner in the basement of their house, 67 West 128 street, their home in New York City, a few evenings ago, when a neighbor tapped on the window and told them that a stranger had entered the front door with a key. Rishell ran upstairs in time to see a man run out of the bathroom and rush down to the street. He gave chase and the man was arrested at the corner of Fifth avenue by Detectives Buckridge and Meehan, of the East 126 station, who happened along. The man said that he was George Saunders, a horse dealer, of Weehawken. In the Harlem police Court he pleaded not guilty to the charge of burglary and was held.

Mr. Rishell writes us: I had the man indicted to-day, 19th, by the grand jury; he is said to be an old timer and dangerous character; but he made a mistake when he run up against an installment inspector. I take a great deal of interest in the old Reporter, &c.

Abe Miller Catches the Commissioner Plum.

Abe Miller has been appointed by Judge Love to the vacant Commissionership. It will amount to a three year term, less 2½ months. The appointment is a fit one from the Republican ranks in which Mr. Miller was a life-long voter. To look after the best interests of the county, and co-operate with the Democratic commissioners, Messrs. Heckman and Meyer, for good house-keeping, will bring Mr. Miller credit.

Notice.

Patrons of the REPORTER who contemplate changing their postoffice address this spring, should notify this office of such change by card at once, that the paper may reach them regularly. Do not forget to give last address as well as the new one. By observing the above, much delay may be avoided.

Transfer of Real Estate.

Jacob Weber heirs to Samuel Weber, sr., house and lot in Harris, $200.

H. J. Wise to Amos Kaufman, house and lot in Centre Hall, $1800.

J. L. Spangler to A. W. Nevel, 4 acres in Potter, $218.

J. N. Deitrich to Henry M. Deitrich lot in Walker twp., $225.

Recent Mifflin County Deaths.

Granville, wife of Isaac Beaver, aged 46 years.

Lewistown, Steven Bryant, age 37.

Iowa, Thomas Harpster, aged 75.

Granville, widow of Reuben Herrington, aged 68 years.

Mattawana, Wm. Sayers, age 65.

Lewistown, wife of Oscar Thrush, age 19. Her infant babe died same day.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Wm. Deitz and Annie Walker, of Cato.

John Howard McPherson and Gertrude Ellen Spicher, Linden Hall.

John B. Krebs, Northumberland, and Elizabeth J. Rosecrans, Loveville.

Chas. E. Swartz, Mingoville, and Lizzie A. Royer, Madisonburg.

Harry F. Weaver, Romola, and Anna M. Gentzel. Hublersburg.

A Temperance Lecture.

J. A. Howard, who poses as a reformed drunkard, delivered a lecture in the United Evangelical church last evening on "Intemperance or Life in Prison." There was a large audience present to hear him point out the wrongs committed through the liquor traffic.

Quickly Sold.

A new record in horse sales was established on Tuesday at Benjamin Gentzel's sale of a car load of Illinois horses at Runkle's hotel. To sell the entire car load required but forty minutes. The bidding was spirited and the horses were sold at an average of $137.50, a price that no car load has yet attained. A team of blacks were sold at private sale for $400, and they go to Kensington, near Pittsburg. Mr. Gentzel is a very successful dealer and he expects to return to Centre Hall again with another lot. About the first week in April H. B. Pfaltzgraff expects to bring to Centre Hall about two car loads of fine Kentucky horses. The lot will be made up of trotters, pacers, saddle horses, all with records. The horses will be offered at private sale or exchange at the hotel stables. There has been a great demand for road horses from all parts of the county, many being in need of fast drivers, and a chance will now be given to secure this kind of an animal. In the lot to be brought will be included a number of mules.

M. E. Appointments.

Williamsport District.—Emporium, Oliver Metzler; Fairview, Robert Stine; Flemington, John Souser; Gardeau, Thomas McKenty; Great Island, Samuel Ham; Hoytville, Franklin E. Hartman; Hughesville, John Mortimer; Hyner, Henry Flanegan.

Altoona District,—Presiding Elder, Martin Smyser; Bellefonte, Wilford Shriner; Half Moon; Robert Runyan; Houtzdale, Frank Leidy; Howard, Andrew Wharton; Milesburg and Unionville, Richard Wharton; Penns Valley, Elias Chilcote; Philipsburg, Theophilus Thompkins; Pleasant Gap, Edmund White; Port Matilda, Elliot Latshaw; Ramey, Wm. W. Reese; Shawmut, Lemuel L. Logan; Snow Shoe, Theodore Faus; State College, Wm. Noble.

Tyrone.—Columbia Avenue, Joseph D. W. Deavor; First Church, John A. Wood, Jr.; Utahville, Wm. Chilcote.

Central Pa. College.

At the Central Penna. Conference of the United Evangelical church, held at Williamsport last week, the Committee on education reported that the $100,000 endowment fund for Central Pennsylvania College has not been consumated, and the Conference continued Rev. W. E. Detwiler as the financial agent. As the college at New Berlin is not properly equipped and has not adequate building facilities, it was recommended that the trustees of Central Pennsylvania College formulate plans and conditions, to be referred to the citizens of New Berlin and other places, looking to the removal of the college to another place where more ground and better facilities can be had if the people of New Berlin do not take proper action.—Lewisburg *Journal*.

Centre's Centennial.

The ball has been set in motion to celebrate the Centre County Centennial at Bellefonte, July 25 and 26. The first move being the appointment of committes from every township in the county to take charge of the various departments. It will be a big success, a big time, for our big county. A flow of other matter makes it impossible to publish the long list of committee names, which reached us too late.

Bellefonte, where the Centennial will be celebrated, as upon all public occasions, will excel all previous efforts in that line and in doing her part to make it a success.

No Horses Died.

There have been rumors circulated through the county to the effect that five horses out of one car load sold recently at Centre Hall, have died for the purchasers. The rumors have been without the least foundation and a careful inquiry, failed to find one animal that has died. The horses brought to the Centre Hall market are purely western stock, hardy and sound, and every purchaser of the four car loads sold, has been fully satisfied with the animals.

Nittany Peach Buds Frozen.

The peach buds in Nittany orchards and other parts of Clinton county, are reported killed by Saturday night's freeze, 17th. A large peach grower of Nittany valley states that the plum and peach buds were frozen badly that night, when the mercury registered from six to ten degrees below zero, and that the result will be a greatly decreased yield.

Week of Fasting and Prayer.

The bishops of the Methodist church have issued an address to the ministry calling upon the people for the observance of a week of fasting and prayer to begin March 25, for the purpose of increasing the spirituality of the church. The address closes with an appeal that the week of abstinence may be the means of bringing two million penitents to the altars of the church.

Grain Unpromising.

The wheat fields in this county do not have a promising look. The wet freezing spells in the last six weeks have been very damaging.

With wheat low in the crop the trusts will see that it keeps low in price—thus the farmer gets hit right and left.

MARRIED AT JOHNSTOWN.

Miss Gertrude Miller, a Former Centre Hall Lady and M. C. Gephart United.

The marriage of Mr. M. C. Gephart, Millheim's prominent citizen and Miss Anna Gertrude Miller took place last Thursday morning, in the First Lutheran church, at Johnstown, Pa. Rev. Wm. A. Shipman, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony, assisted by Rev. Calvin Gephart, of Lavansville, Somerset county, a brother of the groom.

The bride is a daughter of the late Rev. J. K. Miller, for a number of years pastor of the Centre Hall Lutheran church, and she is well known to all in this community. Some years ago the family removed to Johnstown, where they have since resided. Mr. Gephart is one of Millheim's leading and representative business men, and at present is proprietor of the large music store at that place. With his bride he left shortly after the wedding ceremony on a tour of various cities, and about April 15th, will return to Millheim taking up their residence in that place.

Royally Entertained.

Last Thursday evening a party of young people from Milroy along with a number of young folks from this community, were royally entertained at the Old Fort hotel by Landlord and Mrs. Isaac Shawver. It was a congenial party and they were served a bountiful supper, after which the floors were cleared and to lively music, a good old fashioned time was had tripping the light fantastic toe until the hours began to wane. Those present were: Misses Etta Danisin, Tressie Brown, Jennie Gill, Carrie Little, Annie Raymer, Mabel Thompson, Ruth Thompson, Messrs. Willis Reed, Harry Brown, L. S. Alexander, W. R. Reed, W. A. Reed, Harry Danisin, D. A. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Brown, all of Milroy; Mr. and Mrs. Bradford, Misses Annie Bradford, Rosella Horner, Pearl Riter, Mary Reish, Margie Taylor, Elsie Krise, Messrs. Thomas Kerstetter, J. Bitner, A. H. Zong, John Reish, John Miller, J. H. Auman, W. W. Gonder, Frank Homan, all of Centre Hall.

Distilleries on the Decrease.

Seventy years ago there were 26 distilleries in Penns valley, only one of them is left, it is at the extreme east end, the jumping off place between Centre and Union counties. Every farm house had its barrel of old rye and every harvest field its half gallon bottle at that day. We have muchly retrograded, it will be observed, in the manufacture of red-nose and correspondingly advanced in Christianity—to every distillery then, we now have two flourishing churches in the valley. Once it was 26 distilleries and less than half a dozen churches; now the Reporter can count 1 distillery and 52 churches in this valley.

District Sabbath School Convention.

The District Sabbath School Convention of Centre District, United Evangelical church, will be held some time in May, at Lemont, Pa. The committee of arrangements will meet in Centre Hall, March 30, to prepare programme.

Signed: S. P. Reemer, P. E.; H. W. Buck, W. W. Rhoads, J. W. Womelsdorf, committee.

Centre County to Celebrate.

The Centre County Centennial has been fixed upon for July 25 and 26, one day for civics and one day for a military display, with sports and a historical exhibition. Colonel Wilbur F. Reeder was elected president of the organization, and vice presidents in all parts of the county were named.

Term Nearly Closed.

There remains but about two weeks for our public schools to complete the seven months' term. The schools will finish on Friday, April 6th, when the students will have a couple months vacation, excepting those attending the subscription schools which will open soon after the regular term closes.

Many to Flit.

There will be a great deal of changing around in the town before April first, and many of our citizens will get a "move on." There is no scarcity of houses in the town, and every one can be supplied with a roof over their head.

Horse Died.

A livery horse, one of a team driven from Bellefonte to the Old Fort, on Sunday, took sick while on the way, and died shortly after reaching the hotel. The team belonged to liveryman George Beezer, of Bellefonte, and was valued at over $200.

The Odd Fellows' Meeting.

The first meeting of the Central Pennsylvania Odd Fellows' Association was held in Lock Haven, April 26, 1885. Every year since the association has met some place in Central Pennsylvania, and this year they will convene at Renovo.

A Big Sale.

The sale of W. H. and A. E. Meyer on Monday a short distance east of Centre Hill, was one of the largest held in the valley. The stock and implements brought good round prices, and the sale amounted to over $2400.

There is a Reason Why

I am entitled to some of your trade. I fully explained that in the last issue of this paper. For the benefit of those who did not read it, I again say—

Goods Sold on Their Own Merits,
No Misrepresentation of Goods Allowed,
Your Money Back for the Asking.

I fully realize that I cannot expect all your trade, but I am sure a trial will prove financially beneficial to you.

To all persons, I would be very much pleased to have you call and see me in my new location, and I will try to prove to you that I DO WHAT I ADVERTISE.

The Sim The Clothier.

There is no Reason Why

I cannot and will not save you money on your Spring wants in Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

Come and see me. It will do no harm, possibly some good may result from it. I realize you won't leave your old trading places unless inducements are offered, and along this line I intend to conduct my business. Goods listed in the papers mean nothing to a buyer. You must see, feel and get prices. You will then be able to judge for yourself.

Give me a call when around my way. I will endeavor to make it interesting for you.

"SIM THE CLOTHIER."

Reynolds' Bank Building, - Bellefonte, Pa.

Just Received a

A Full Stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware, Trunks, etc.

Our stock was never so complete and was bought early in order to take advantage of the constantly advancing prices.

Come and see, and you will find that we sell at same prices as before.

H. F. Rossman,

SPRING MILLS.

This week we can give you

The Benefit of a Good Buy in an Original Crate of Queensware.

Cups and Saucers at 25c. a set.

Ewer and Basin, Nappies, Bowls, Meat Dishes, Pitchers, Chambers, etc.,

At Very Low Prices.

Look into this at once.

All kinds of Coal on sale.

Wheat, 67c. Bran and Middlings, $1.00 per cwt. Cheaper by the ton.

G. H. LONG,

Spring Mills, - - Pa.

Brachbill's Annual Reduction Sale IN Furniture

Now Going On.

Which includes some of the choicest goods in the market that came too late for the Holiday trade.

Although prices have advanced, does not say that you must pay higher prices for your furniture, as we are now selling what goods we bought early in the season, before prices advanced. We offer every year during the months of January and February great inducements to buyers in Furniture.

Don't wait for lower prices, but come and see what we can do for you.

W. R. Brachbill,

BELLEFONTE, - - - - - PA.